



Painter Ion Theodorescu-Sion (1881-1938) studied at the National School of Fine Arts in Bucharest between 1897-1903 with painters G.D. Birea and Ionel Briceanu and sculptor Ion Georgescu. Between 1904-1907 he frequented Jean-Paul Laurens' and Luc Olivier's studios at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, where he had Jean Al. Sieradi and Camille Renu as colleagues. In 1903 while he was living in Bucharest, he published satirical drawings in Furnica (The Anti-Zavara (The Revolt) and Noa Chila (Uncle Chila) magazines. He started exhibiting at the official salons and exhibitions of Tinerimea artistica (Artistic Youth), Artia romana (Romanian Art) and other societies. He was awarded the great prize at the International Exhibition of Barcelona (1929). He also displayed his works at the Venice Biennial, in 1938. His taste for the monumental makes his narrations more profound, projecting dramatic characters against wide spaces. The accurate and vehement line in his black-and-white work is replaced in his paintings by a chromatic palette with vast possibilities. Having become the main means of plastic construction, colour adds carefully orchestrated stresses to the figurative line, which takes over the fundamental idea for asserting the beauty of man and the natural environment in which he lives. **CONSTANTIN PIUT**  
On this page: Flowers, Landscape, Horra (top); Flowers and Jugs, Summer in the Countryside (middle left); Horse at Curtea de Arges, Winter (middle, right); Self-Portrait (below); Inn in the Forest, Poasani (bottom).



## ROMANIAN NEWS

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## PLENARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE

Under Nicolae Ceausescu's chairmanship, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic, Chairman of the National Council of Working People, the Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Working People took place over February 4-5.

The agenda of the Plenary Meeting included: The report on the execution of the Single National Plan of economic-social development, on the income and expenditure budgets for 1988 and the measures for the fulfillment of the plan in the first trimester and the whole year; The report on the activity of the working people's councils in enterprises, industrial central and ministries and the measures for the growth of their role in ensuring the worker self-management and economic-financial self-administration; The Decision-Appel of the National Council of Working People.

The report on the first item on the agenda was presented by Constantin Dascalu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CP of the RCP, First Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Working People.

According to the report, significant for the dynamism of economic development this year is the fact that the national income is to grow by 8-10 per cent, substantially exceeding the 6-8 per cent increase of the social product. Industrial output is planned to be 7-8 per cent larger than in 1987, and agricultural output 5-5.5 per cent larger than last year, and the volume of foreign trade will rise by 8-9 per cent.

Special tasks are set in the field of economic efficiency, labour productivity in industry is to grow by 8-9 per cent, and total spending for 1,000 lei worth of marketable goods is to be cut by 50 lei. The plan ensures the resources for raising the whole people's material and cultural welfare.

The plan for this year envisages the intensification of developing the home-grown base of energy and mineral raw

materials. Concerns in the metallurgical industry will focus on improving the structure of the steel output and of the various highly processed products. As for machine building, higher growth than the overall one are mainly established for automation means, precision mechanics, industrial electronics components and equipment, highly complex electrical and technological equipment. In chemistry and petrochemistry, it will be the fine synthesis and small-tonnage branches that will develop in particular. In 1988, agriculture, construction, transport and the other economic sectors will continue to be developed and modernized.

The report on the second item on the agenda was presented by Paul Holu, member of the Political Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, First Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Working People and Chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Council.

The document shows that functioning in enterprises, factories and workshops are 141 working people's councils with more than 70,000 members, nearly 80 per cent of whom are workers, foremen and technicians. The 110 working people's councils in industrial central and other similar units include more than 6,100 members of whom workers, foremen and technicians account for nearly 33 per cent. The managing councils of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration comprise 2,300 members, 25 per cent of whom are workers, foremen and technicians. Virtually all economic and social units have working people's councils which exercise wide prerogatives conferred upon them by the law.

Life has fully demonstrated the correctness and viability of these measures which have resulted in the combination of the unitary management of the entire socioeconomic activity with higher prerogatives and responsibilities

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## NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S SPEECH

Dear comrades,

The Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Working People has analysed the aims of economic and social development for 1988 with a high sense of responsibility, discussed the activity of the working people's councils and set the measures for a better activity of all bodies of revolutionary worker democracy.

The plenum was addressed by 37 comrades and the councils and groups by branches — 123 comrades, which brings the total number of speakers to 160. Therefore, the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People may be regarded as a true congress of workers, of producers, of the basic staff of our economy represented on economic and social administration.

It is well known that the Party's National Conference, the Revolutionary Worker Democracy and the Grand National Assembly in its year-end session analysed in its year-end session the work of the Party, the state and self-critically the results scored in the first two years of the five-year plan spanning 1982-1986, and adopted the measures for the plan for 1988 and the five-year plan to be put into implementation. The debate within the National

Council of Working People these days may be said to round off all these democratic discussions and to firmly warrant the full agreement between the decisions, plans and programmes that were adopted and the capabilities of our people, of the working masses, the material and human potential for socialist construction in Romania.

There were important achievements in the country's economic and social development in 1987. As one could learn from the recent Communist, labour and agricultural production increased by 4.5 per cent, and farm production by 2.3 per cent. Cereal production was upwards of 31 million tons, Romania's best for a second year in a row.

The national income was up 4.8 per cent. There were major successes in all areas of work. The real gross investment was 11.6 per cent above the 1986 mark. We may say that what we achieved last year — although less than planned — is impressive. It is a good sign, it is a good sign about the future of the country. The problems we had to cope with and to which I will refer later on.

So, we may say that the last year was a year of success. It is a good sign, it is a good sign about the future of the country. The problems we had to cope with and to which I will refer later on.

Our country is at a new development stage and rates the general level of civilization, the nation's welfare. All these achievements are made that prove the correctness of the programmes and the plan, our party's ability to apply the general laws and truths of the Communist revolution, the correctness of the direction of the effort of our heroic working class, of all working people whatever their nationality, of the farmers and intellectuals, of all people. That is why at this Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Working People, too, I want warmly to congratulate all the contributors of socialism in our country and wish them further success in their whole activity dedicated to the country, to the construction of socialism.

As I said, had we worked better in all areas, with a higher sense of responsibility, had our order and discipline been better, our achievements would have been likewise. There is no doubt about that. It is well known that we had serious economic crisis last year. It is true that in our work, there were also at the severe winter conditions, but only in part, because we were to change things in a more responsible spirit — a more responsible spirit. It is a good sign, it is a good sign about the future of the country. The problems we had to cope with and to which I will refer later on.

the arrears, but the lack of measures, of a sense of responsibility for a good organization of work even in more difficult conditions. I make this point because — in discussing the plan for this year, for the first quarter more particularly — we must bear in mind that we cannot our work in a time when it was unsatisfactory in every respect. We discussed the situation last year but I remind it to you now because we must derive lessons from last year's mistakes and shortcomings in the organization and progress of work, so that they may never happen again and we may be able to fulfil the plan, all its provisions, every month and every day.

We must make the most of the production units, of the creativity of all working people, of the entire nation in order to fulfil unwaveringly the programmes and the tasks we have for this year and the whole five-year period. It will be a heavy year, this year since the implementation of the reorganization of the country, since the state and regional were established. The administrative organizations, the economic and social organizations, the local bodies of local management, the fully formed but not yet matured measures with their own tasks for a better location of the

forces of production over the territory, for the harmonious growth of all the zones of the country, for creating the best conditions for economic and social development and for a full equality of rights of all the citizens of the country.

Let us take a look at the economic and social map of the country, at the new forces and contingents, at the new industrial areas. Reference has been made here to the tenfold development of some counties against the previous period — and there are others where industrial growth is even bigger. There was talk of housebuilding, of balance in the growth of education and of our capital production — a factor of importance for the harmonization of the development of all zones, for the growth of the material and cultural welfare of the people, that was precisely the basis for the strong advancement of education, science and culture, of the significant growth of the material welfare, the possibility to enjoy the economic and social development and social development. As the state and regional bodies, the fully formed but not yet matured measures with their own tasks for a better location of the

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# NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S SPEECH

## AT THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE

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responsibility and role of the financial bodies in the whole activity.

Our provisions are good, and so are our bodies. We now must take resolute action in order that they fulfill their responsibility to the country, to the people — and they must do it this year.

Dear comrades,

For the plans and programmes in all fields to be implemented the role of research and education in science and technology, and the new agrarian revolution are decisive factors of implementation of the economic and social development programmes. Socialism and communism are inseparable in the absence of the latest status of science and technology, of knowledge in general. Our state of development is such that science and technology are decisive factors of progress for mankind, and all the more so are they so for the successful construction of socialism and communism.

We must unswervingly fulfill the training programmes, the education improvement programmes. Education must pay greater attention to the economic and social management of enterprises. Engineers, specialists in all fields must be taught how a department, a sector, an enterprise should be organized and managed. It is not enough to have a diploma, a degree, a title; that is not the economic matter, especially the foreign trade matters, which they must know given the fact that each specialist may some time be involved in one way or another in foreign trade activity and will certainly have to handle financial problems. I am thinking of the specialists in fields: polytechnics included, but in the economic schools we must definitely improve the teaching of economic sciences, of precision, of technical knowledge and financial knowledge so that their graduates may be conversant with the questions of the financing of economic and social activities, of self-management and everything that goes with it. Besides, the staff in all fields, every specialist must know the essentials of economic and financial management. It is to be able to do his job, starting with the management of the department, even of the group, for the roots of economic and financial responsibility lie in the departments, in the group, with the foreman. So, measures must be taken to improve the general knowledge of our staff, to provide its technical, professional training, to be step with the development of technology, of science, and enable everybody to best fulfill production tasks.

Firm measures are needed for refresher courses to be given to all working people, to our economic staff which are required to continuously improve their knowledge.

Of outstanding importance for self-management and self-financing to become a fact is the new system which takes the incomes of working people in all fields to production, to one's work in one field or another. Our laws are good. We must firmly apply the principles of the new system, and enable everybody to best fulfill production tasks.

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raise the problem in due time and take steps to redistribute the work force in a rational way. Overall, we do not have a surplus work force; we rather have a shortage. But there are fields where more people than necessary are unaccountably maintained. This certainly has an adverse effect on the income of the collectively as a whole, as well as on productivity.

We have planned the development of the forces of production in the territory so as to give jobs to all working people. All our youth — the graduates of high schools and faculties — were all given jobs. No one was left without, and this is something we will always attend to. Yet, we must do this in a rational way and never affect growth adversely; this should be a stimulus for development.

(cont. from p. 1)

of the local bodies, of economic units, with the turning to ever fuller advantage of the masses' creative initiatives.

Within the objectives of the Plenary Meeting the participants in debates highly appreciated Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the substantiation, on scientific bases, of the strategy of the homeland's general development, to the progress of the national economy, to the improvement of organization and management of all domains of economic and social life, to deepening revolutionary worker democracy, to mobilizing the nation's creative forces and energies in carrying out the programme of building socialism and communism in Romania.

In the light of the decisions adopted by the Thirteenth Congress and National Conference, the participants examined the way in which collective management bodies in ministries, central enterprises, construction, transport, in the field of goods circulation and finance acted and set for the international bodies of plan indicators in the first year and the whole year.

The speakers pointed out the good results scored in carrying out tasks in the first quarter, presenting at the same time,

for a deeper rise of productivity of economic, of the general welfare.

As we decided at the Party National Conference, we will initiate a pay rise in the latter part of the year, averaging 10 per cent for all segments of working people. But this calls for resolute measures to implement the economic and social development plan, to ensure productivity, keep prices under control — which has been done in this five-year period. We trust that the provisions of the five-year plan in this respect will be met so that the rise may translate into a real rise of the working people's pay and incomes.

We must take resolute measures for the fulfillment of the programmes in all other fields — health, housing, construction — because they all make a whole helping the development of the country. Romania's task is to develop a new development stage, the continuous improvement of the living standards — material as well as spiritual — of all working people, the essence of our Party's policy, the ultimate aim of the multilaterally developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania.

Dear comrades,

We have clear, long-term plans and programmes for our homeland's socioeconomic development this year, in the 1989-1990 five-year period and, in a longer run, until the year 2000. These plans and programmes are already in the hands of the people, the organs of the next decade, the medium-developed countries, and, by the end of the decade, we, as a developed country, will be fully realized and conditions

will be created for a passage to the attainment of the strategic objectives of our Party's Programme, of the golden dream, communism.

We have everything needed for the attainment of these wonderful prospects. We have a powerful material, technical base but, as I said, it is the people that have the decisive role. I would like to say, also, at the Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Working People, that our whole working class, all working people, the department, every enterprise, has and must have its production plan, its own budget and operate upon self-management and self-financing bases.

The initiative must be responsible for the way they organize their activity, must assist in and guide the work of fulfillment, as this is the main prerogative and one of the basic issues of the democratic management of the economy, of self-management and self-administration.

Connected to it are the economic-financial problems, the drawing up of the budgets by departments and enterprises. Every department — operating upon the principles of self-management and self-administration — must have its own income/expenditure budget for financing the whole activity. Under the management of the enterprise has and must have its production plan, its own budget and operate upon self-management and self-financing bases.

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We must most resolutely work for grounding the whole activity upon the principles of self-management, of self-administration and self-financing. Let us ensure the fine administration and continuous development of the national wealth, of the material means, to ensure productivity, keep prices under control — which has been done in this five-year period. We trust that the provisions of the five-year plan in this respect will be met so that the rise may translate into a real rise of the working people's pay and incomes.

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in harmony, in fact, with the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress, with the Party's Programme — the raising of the training level of all our staff, starting with the ministers, with the managers of central departments, with all management personnel, from top to bottom. We must organize, within the forms we have, a new system of training all personnel. Already this year all managers of central departments must attend these courses, we must no longer appoint directors of departments who do not take at least this kind of training. The same applies to management, with everything that implies it do not want to insist now but this applies. I repeat it — also to the personnel in ministries, to ministers, to government members as well as to party members. These new problems that arise ask for a novel understanding of these vast domains of activity — and we must assume responsibility and work in order to adequately train the personnel in all domains. This is a very important requirement, in the absence of which we will not be able to ensure the smooth run of our whole activity.

Greater heed must be paid to the organization and unfolding of the general meetings of working people, of the owners and producers. I think we still have a lot to do in this domain, in order to make sure that all working people, in their capacity as owners, responsible for the whole activity, work in full responsibility. We must work so that the working people, the general meetings may really and not formally decide on all problems of socioeconomic activity and control more firmly the executives and the councils of working people.

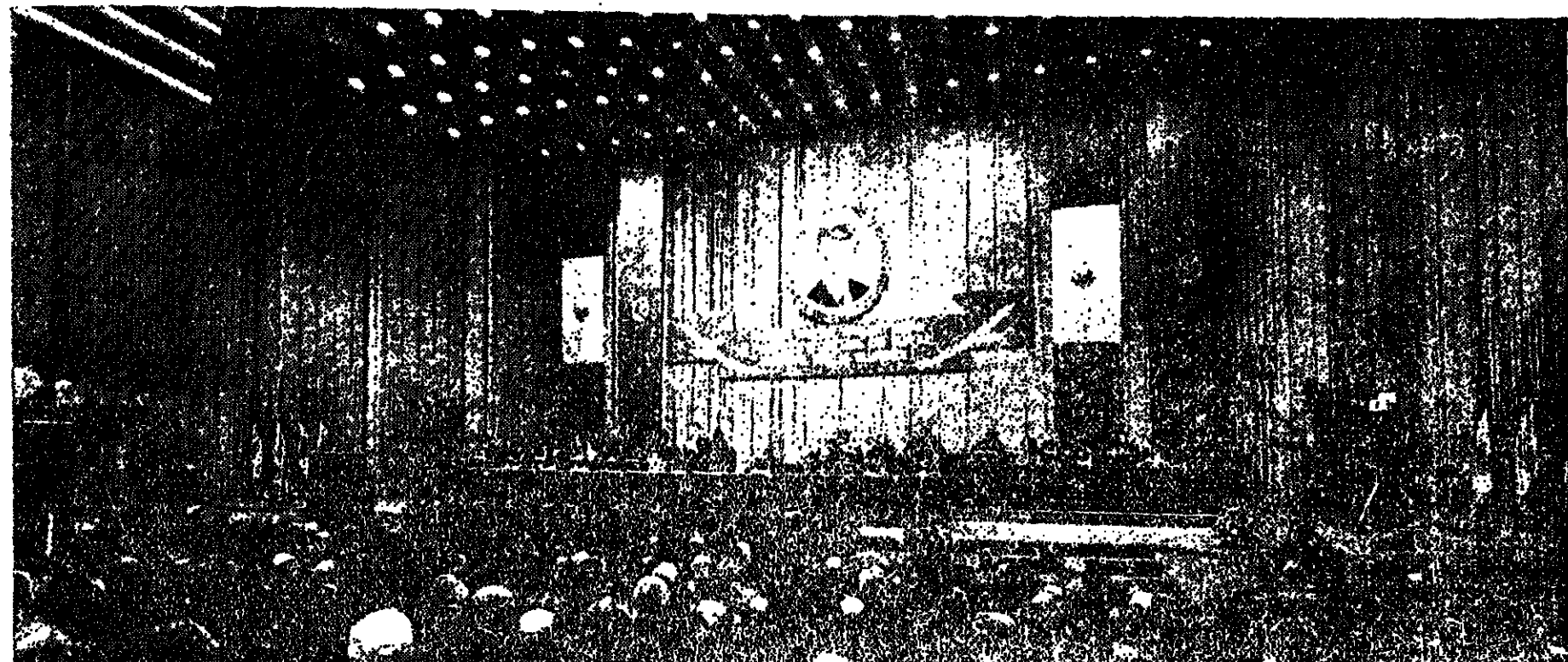
I have said it more than once — and I wish to repeat it now — that the activity of all management bodies, from top to bottom, must be permanently directed, directed leadership of the working people, of the nation. It is only in this way that will be ensured the powerful development of the spirit of responsibility, the achievement of the general revolutionary democracy that makes the gist of, better said, the essence of the successful construction of our socialist society. We build socialism with the people and for the people. This means that we must do our utmost for the people to really fulfill its role of purposeful creator of its own, of independent future.

In this framework, I wish to speak of the activity of the National Council of Working People. I have said from the beginning that attending here are the basic cadres of our country, representatives of the working people, experts working in the various fields of production, the council achieves as a national plan, in a democratic form, the blending of the activity of the management staff, the activity of the experts, of the workers who work directly in production, so that everyone — with their way of understanding the issues — may contribute to a unitary and democratic management of the country, to establishing the programme and plans of development, of the activity for the fulfillment of the Party's tasks.

I think our few countries have such democratic forms on a national plane of debate and management of the working people's activity. Sure, every country solves its affairs according to its internal conditions, the way it thinks better. We do not claim that our way of solving the issues must be a model to anyone. We think that what we have done starts from Romania's realities, but also from the principles of socialism, of democracy, of equality, of the collective management of the forces in various domains of our society. And in this domain, the National Council of Working People is a democratic body that takes for responsibility from us, from everybody, in the debate of the issues, in the drawing up of the programme and plans of development, in the drawing up of the programme and plans of development, in the drawing up of the programme and plans of development.

# NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S SPEECH

## AT THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE



National Council is not only a body for parade, for applause or endorsement of plans or measures. It must be a democratic body that should work and ensure the implementation of the programmes of development, of the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress, of the programme of our homeland's advance on the path of socialism and communism.

All this requires that, economically, with all measures I have referred to, the political-educational activity should be intensified, for raising the revolutionary conscience of all members of our democratic bodies, of the personnel in all spheres, calling for an enhanced revolutionary conscience of all working people. We must understand it well that the political-educational activity of moulding the new man with a lofty revolutionary conscience is a factor of outstanding importance in the new stage of development of our society. The appropriate of science, technology, of the gains of general science and world knowledge, combined with a lofty revolutionary conscience should ensure indeed an activity in harmony with the requirements of the new stage. We must have cadres who, in any circumstances, will know how to solve the most complex issues, set in full unity for the implementation of the programmes of socioeconomic development, for raising our homeland on a higher development stage, for strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty.

Dear comrades,

While concentrating on the implementation of our homeland's socioeconomic development programme, we never forget that we must work in all responsibility to help solve the major international issues, a disarmament, nuclear arms, to establishing the programme and plans of development, of the activity for the fulfillment of the Party's tasks.

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possible should be done for further steps and agreements towards a 50-per cent reduction of the nuclear strategic arms of the United States and of the Soviet Union, the cessation of nuclear tests, of space militarization and a passage to further actions for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. As long as nuclear weapons exist and are manufactured, no one can affirm that the situation is not longer dangerous.

We must also work — and we shall work most resolutely — for conventional disarmament, for a radical cut in conventional arms, under strict international control. We are for the renunciation of chemical weapons, of other mass destruction weapons. We think that the status has come for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, a passage to the dismantlement of foreign military bases, firm measures to put an end to the use or threat of force, to show of force in the vicinity of various countries' frontiers. Romania's policy is to ensure peace and well known. I have mentioned some of them now, as I think that our representatives on international bodies, on international negotiations, should work most responsibly, day by day, to promote negotiations and a passage to real measures along this line. We declare firmly for the settlement of interstate problems only by negotiations. We think that one should understand, in considerations of development, the role of the channels of good neighbourly relations, against nationalism which in his own ranks, and in no way encourage and stimulate such manifestations, alien not only to socialism, human concepts but also to the concepts of good-neighbourly relations among states.

We have always fought and will fight against any such manifestations, if they are to occur in Romania in any form or another. We consider that such manifestations are alien to the socialist society and everything should be done to eliminate them.

We provide full and equal rights to all conditions for all citizens — no matter who the parents were — to enjoy the right to work, to education, to the acquisition of culture, to the opportunity to give them the opportunity to work according to their skills and aptitudes and make their contribution, to the development of the human personality, of the human potential, of the human development of the homeland, of our socialist society.

Undoubtedly, there may be different solutions to problems, to difficulties, to challenges, to the development of the homeland, of our socialist society. We have always maintained, in our policy, that we are not dogmatically tied to any one solution, but we are firmly set on from

meet all states' interests, to secure each nation's free and independent development. As for Romania, it will firmly and broadly develop its relations with all the states of the world. We will pay special attention to our relations with socialist countries, which we have done as far as starting from the necessity of overcoming divergences, of strengthening all developing countries' collaboration and solidarity.

In general, our relations with socialist countries can be considered good. Unfortunately the same cannot be said about the relations of the Socialist Republic of Romania with the Hungarian People's Republic. We have firmly worked and still work to strengthen our friendly relations of good neighbourliness with Hungary. We think that both peoples' interests, all the more so as both peoples build socialism, call for a definite end to the old state of affairs, for the development of relations in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, of good neighbourliness, solidarity, mutually advantageous cooperation in all areas. Our friends in Hungary — as well as all states — must understand well that the problems in Romania are solved by the party, the government, the democratic bodies, the whole Romanian People.

The outlook of scientific socialism, Marxist-Leninist principles require that everyone should first fight against the channels of good neighbourly relations, against nationalism which in his own ranks, and in no way encourage and stimulate such manifestations, alien not only to socialism, human concepts but also to the concepts of good-neighbourly relations among states.

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our capability of understanding and applying the general principles and laws in our realities. Maybe our understanding of these things has not been good enough. When we get to understand these questions better, we might draw braver conclusions. We have never asked anyone either to approve or to initiate us, but obviously we do not allow anyone to pass as omniscient and give us advice on one question or another.

We are for broad exchanges of views, we have even asked some developed capitalist countries, their parliaments: Shall we discuss these questions? We are ready. Our deliberations and yours should meet for discussions. We are willing and eager to meet and discuss with socialist countries. A number of meetings among socialist countries are held and many problems are discussed, but frankly, they do not always discuss what they should discuss as openly as they should. But this is quite another matter. We are for dialogue and a broad exchange of views without any pretensions to impose their point of view. Exchange of opinions in all areas ultimately depends on how much the other can understand.

But this should in no way affect the cooperative links between two neighbourly friendly states, among states in general and we firmly declare for the broad development of relations with all the states of the world. All the more — I repeat — do we want relations of good neighbourliness, of good neighbourly relations, against nationalism which in his own ranks, and in no way encourage and stimulate such manifestations, alien not only to socialism, human concepts but also to the concepts of good-neighbourly relations among states.

We have always fought and will fight against any such manifestations, if they are to occur in Romania in any form or another. We consider that such manifestations are alien to the socialist society and everything should be done to eliminate them.

We provide full and equal rights to all conditions for all citizens — no matter who the parents were — to enjoy the right to work, to education, to the acquisition of culture, to the opportunity to give them the opportunity to work according to their skills and aptitudes and make their contribution, to the development of the human personality, of the human potential, of the human development of the homeland, of our socialist society.

spending, for a better and more just world that should see mankind to the year 2000 and into the 21st century in a better position, in which each nation may develop freely and independently. Let us implement the principles of the new political and economic thinking, which calls for a renunciation of obsolete practices, obsolete conceptions, previsions a new, humane outlook on equality, the socioeconomic progress of each nation.

Dear comrades,

The debates in the National Council of Working People and the unanimous adoption of the Decision-Appeal of the plan for 1988 shed vigorous light on the firm resolution of all participants in the Plenary Meeting, of all working people's councils, of our entire people, to steadfastly fulfill the plan for this year and the whole five-year period, thereby ensuring Romania's rise onto a new stage of development.

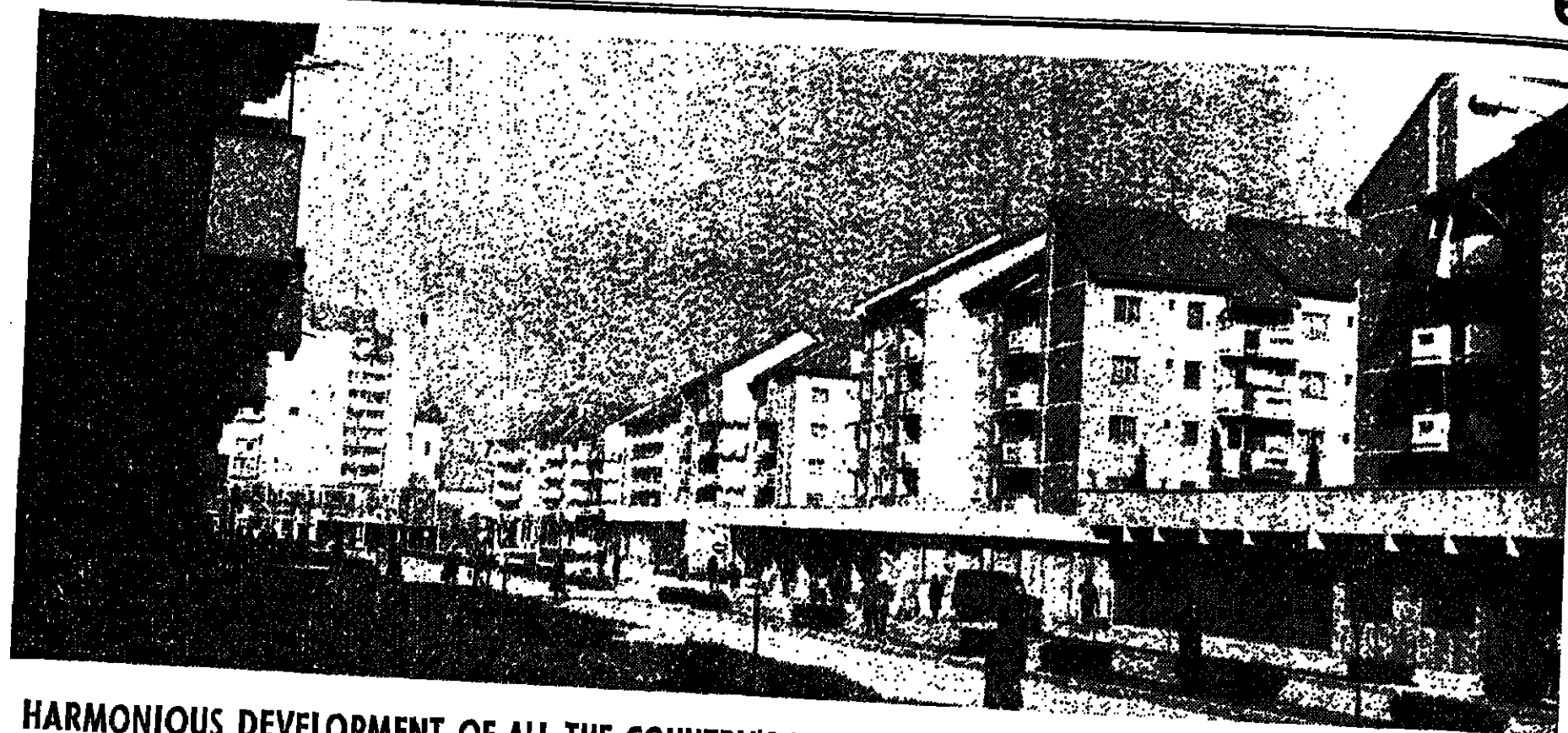
In conclusion, I should like again to call attention to the need for fulfilling the plan for February, for the first trimester and the whole year in the best possible conditions. All members of the National Council of Working People should be in the front ranks for concerning the plan, for the plan in each domain, with a view to steadily implementing the decisions of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the Party. Let us do our best for ensuring the firm implementation of the Programme of building the multilaterally-developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

We must always be aware that the way in which each collective of working people fulfills the plan in each domain actively represents its contribution to carrying out the whole domestic and foreign policies of our party and state, to the policy of collaboration and peace, to strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty, to raising the whole nation's living standards.

I am convinced that the decisions adopted will give a new impetus and will radically improve the activity of all democratic and management bodies, that of the National Council of Working People included.

With this, I conclude. I wish you all success in your work, in your studies, in your activities, in your contribution to the development of the homeland, of our socialist society.





## HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S REGIONS ALONG THE LONGEST BOULEVARD OF THE COUNTRY

A road of almost 70 km runs through the Jiu Valley, the most important coalfield of Romania, connecting almost all the towns and villages of Petroșani municipality, the largest in the country (an administrative territory of 996 sq. km): Lăneș, Petrița, Petroșani, Livezeni, Vulcan, Poroșeni, Lupeni, Urziceni, Cîmpu lui Neag.

An old road: part of it follows the narrow country road that used to link the ancient pastoral settlements of the Valley, and the route along which last century, the primitive "coal trains" used to run — convoys of hundreds of covered carts loaded with pitcoal. The construction of the highway started in

1870, at the same time with the railway, and it "grew" with the multiplication of coal operations. And still, it is a new road, like the face of the Jiu Valley today.

On both sides of this original boulevard, the longest in the country, new housing districts are lined (during the last 22 years over 28,000 apartments have been built), as well as shops, the seats of the old and new mining operations, modern coal dressing plants, a higher mining education institute, a mining equipment enterprise, a theatre, schools, sports halls, the new industrial areas of the towns.

## PETROȘANI-NORD

For the design of the Petroșani Nord district in the centre of the municipality, a few years ago, a national contest was initiated, in which over 800 architects all over the country participated. The most difficult thing was to turn to best advantage the small area and the characteristics of the environment. The town has developed and will develop in a small intramontane basin, where every metre is valuable. The winning

design was combined with three other very good ones and with the suggestions of the architects at the County Design Institute. That explains the original and harmonious integration of the streets, squares and buildings into the mountainous landscape and space. The Petroșani Nord district, which is almost ready now, is an architectural gem. In the new Victory Square, a marble artesian well has been erected.



## THE ROAD OF KNITWEAR

A long international transport truck was ready to leave the knitwear enterprise of Petroșani. A daily routine. But also for the young collective of workers who have proved that they can be as good as those turning out famous fabrics, though the enterprise of Petroșani was set up ten years ago. In 1978 it was the first light industry unit in the Jiu Valley. The personnel with the assembly and lapping of the equipment. The engineers and highly graduated, from the faculty. On October 1 the first fabrics were put out: a small collection of sweaters and blouses for children. The first orders came from the first, usually, industrial and domestic markets. Now an order alone amounts to scores of thousands (some De-

cause the knitwear enterprise in Petroșani is famous all over the world, its products are exported to France, Great Britain, Canada, Norway, Denmark, the USA, West Germany and the USSR. Accompanied by chief engineer Rodica Nedescu, a "veteran" of the enterprise, we followed the thread before reaching the stage of the finished fabric. First of all we entered the design department. "Machine" designs, good-looking, systematic, modern, research, the ambition to find new designs, the effort to avoid confusion, the fashion to which the collection of its clients. The 25 women of the department work two years in advance. The unique items (amounting to 500 every year) are meant to meet

the fashion of the future. Offered as samples when decisions are concluded, they enjoy a great success because they have personality and distinctive design, complexity and a variety of colours. Then we went upstairs to the ready-made clothes department, the largest in the enterprise. The workers of the section where knitting gets shape know how to handle all kinds of machines — knitting, linking, brushing, hemstitching, sewing — machines able to knit a collar stick by stick. They perform all those operations with great skill and at a high speed. Besides every second a sweater is manufactured here, 200,000 items per month, of which 70-80 per cent are specially designed for export.

## A NATIONAL FIRST

One of the most important recent achievements of the Mining Equipment Enterprise in Petroșani is a national first: the mechanized prepping installation SMA II for the exploitation of layers with an over 45 degree dip. It was presented at the Bucharest International Fair last autumn and it has higher performances than other similar products in the world. Next to many other units produced by the Petroșani enterprise, it is a valuable offer to foreign partners. The competitiveness of its products lies in the permanent improvement of their technical tests. The whole list of installations and

subassemblies has been designed once again, having in view especially the increase of the safety conditions in the underground. Let us mention that two years ago, its current export production did not even appear in the export indicators of IUM Petroșani. Its only concern was to ensure the necessary equipment for the mines in the Valley — every new mechanized complex, combined cutter loader or conveyor means more coal, extracted more easily from the depth of the earth. Today, about a quarter of the products bearing its mark are meant for foreign customers. Ten years ago, the Petroșani

Mining Equipment Enterprise was only a larger repair shop of the "head mechanic" of Jiu Valley. (In 1961 it celebrated 75 years since its foundation). During this time, the output increased five times in point of value and three times in point of tonnage. The enterprise produces 50-60 types of prepping, digging, vertical and haulage conveying, drilling installations, hydraulic and mining equipment, flame-gas proof equipment. This year, IUM Petroșani starts its third development and modernization stage. Which will ensure all conditions for the making of high-performance mining equipment.



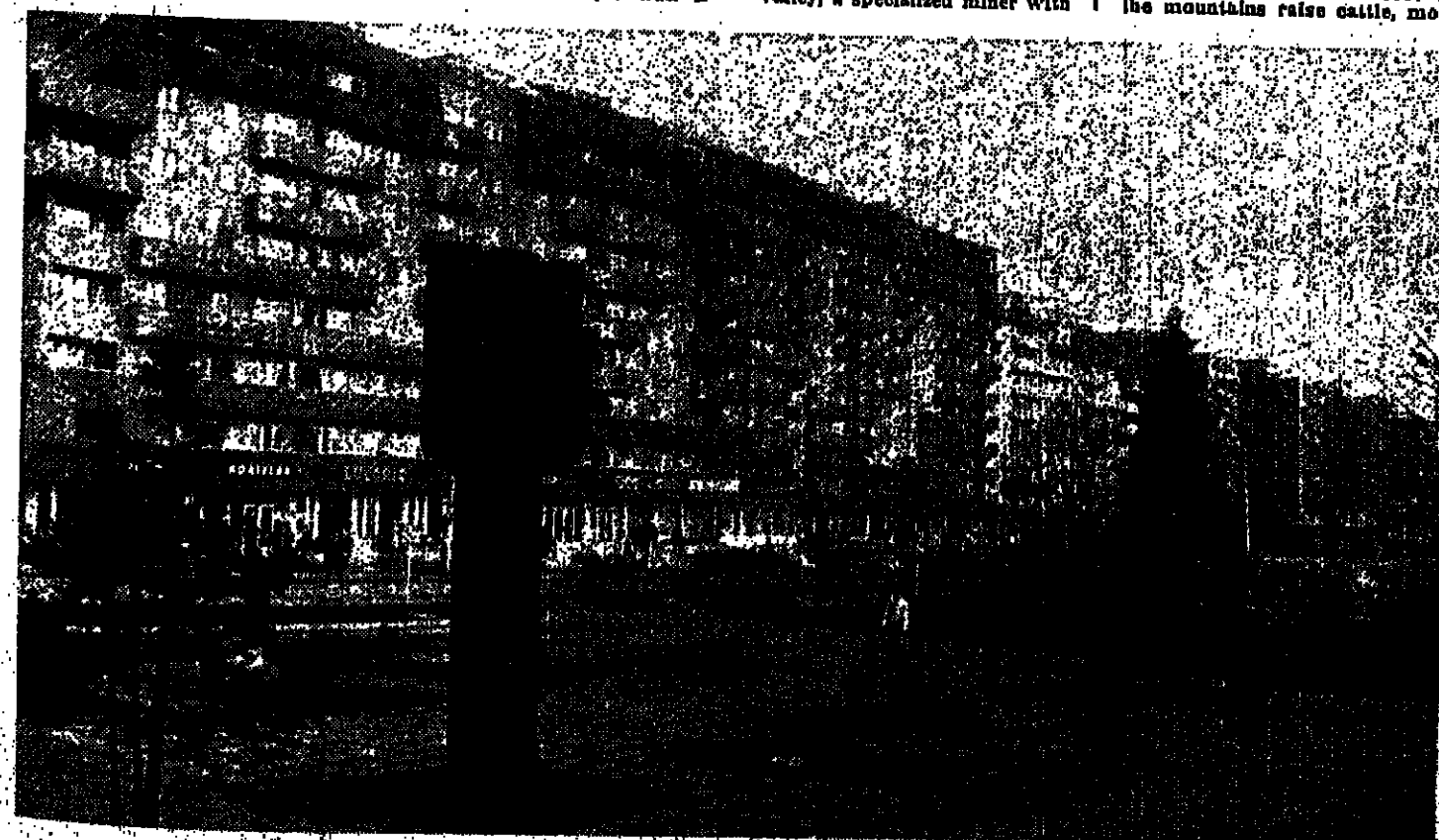
## HIGHLY TRAINED WORKERS IN A STANDARD MINE

The mining enterprise of Poroșeni is the best equipped of all units along the Jiu Valley. The whole production of the pits is put out by means of mechanized timbering and digging machine tools. Preparations are made by combination units. The supply of the working teams is performed by monorail-type installations. The whole coal conveying process is updated, equipped with conveyor belts. Key points are supervised by a closed circuit television. A modern, well-equipped switchboard controls the production process and the work safety activity. (Also here there is a fire-damp detector for the control and automated recording of methane concentration existing in all the directly productive places.)

But the most important fact is that the enterprise has moulded miners-technicians boasting a high professional training who are able not only to exploit efficiently highly productive tools but also to maintain and even repair them. They capitalize on the advantages offered by mechanization. In mechanized slopes the miners led by Nicolae Andreșcu, Mihail Bărbănuș and Ferenc Fazekas reached high productivities of up to 30 tons.

Last year, an important premiere was registered here, highlighting the experience accumulated by the collective in exploiting support complexes and mechanized cutting devices. Usually, a working is 60 to 100 m long, but here the wall is

180 m long. The new technology reduces a lot the volume of preparation and maintenance works. The number of transporters is reduced and big capacity transporters can be efficiently used. Fell longwalls can be adapted to automation (operations can be followed through centralized control systems). Only homogeneous teams with well trained men can work in such a system. A day lost because of a failure or difficult geological situations means a loss of 1,000 tons of coal. In the experimental working, of 180 m equipped with a CMA 5H complex, where Ferenc Fazekas' bridge works (one of the veterans of mechanization at Poroșeni and on the Jiu Valley, a specialized miner with



## FIVE KILOMETRES DEEP

The derrick No. 5012 belonging to the Tîrgu Cărbunești Oil Field, Gorj county has reached a depth of five kilometres. Work has therefore been completed on the deepest well achieved in this oil field in Oltenia so far. Benefiting greatly from a modern Romanian-made installation, the derrick here efficiently applied the optimized drilling (with jet and higher quality drills, highly reliable in exploitation) as part of the programme established in the projects of the derrick. The deepest well achieved in this oil field benefiting from a modern

## A VILLAGE IS MOVING

Until several years ago, the Tîrgu Cărbunești oil field, Gorj county was just a pastoral, patriarchal settlement carrying out its life in forms unchanged for hundreds of years. The several hundred people living in the houses scattered at the foot of the mountains raise cattle, mow

and gather hay, cultivate potatoes, pick forest fruit.

Until one day in 1969 when an unusual noise came from the centre of the village: an excavator plunged its bucket teeth into the earth inaugurating the Cîmpu lui Neag quarry. The geologists discovered here a black coal mountain which must be taken out. Millions of tons of mining mass have been excavated until the present. Today's quarry is two km long, one km wide and 350 m deep. The exploitation is done in layers by rock excavation with explosives and loading with big capacity excavators. Other work points have also appeared several kilometres around the waterquarries of Butea and Galbenea, Bălești and Urziceni Sud. Underground work was inaugurated in Bălești. Access ways are also maintained in good condition, rail wagons are driven to the Jiu, to model and compact the huge spoil mountain exposed in the rock.

Hundreds of lipping lorries loaded with coal and spoil run on the solid concrete road leading to the quarries. From Urziceni leading point, the energetic black coal extracted at Cîmpu lui Neag (1,500-2,200 calories) leaves for Orștie, Dolciș, Adjuș.

Because the exploitation will reach the inhabitants' houses, the village will move and the people will leave from the surrounding area and go to the place in the Petroșani Valley where a new settlement with modern houses, school and a centre of culture.

The new settlement of the oil valley moves several kilometres from Cîmpu lui Neag towards a new, modern, industrial town.



## CREATION AS A FRAME OF MIND

The following dialogue, which took place at the Faculty of Machine Building Technology of the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute is a synthesis of the system of developing students' scientific creativity, in the opinion of the teaching staff here, in the first place.

"The better your general knowledge, the easier your access to the particular," affirmed professor engineer Alexandru Rădulescu, DSc, dean of the faculty. We must develop flexible thinking; stifling one's mind with examples, permanent generalization would be a mistake."

It, especially those of applied mathematics and physics. As for the strength of materials, we are told nothing about the vibrations of machine tools" (Anca Pescaru). "Education for innovation should begin in the first year, as an outcome of the very way in which we are required to approach certain problems" (a student who demanded to remain anonymous).

"We — the dean said — hold periodic talks within our teachers' board and chair meetings concerning the modernization elements which occur every year and which have to be learned by the students. We have in mind developing the future engineers' capacity for

investigation and creation, for analysis of certain problems, states and solutions. I keep telling the students: flexibility is the word in the economy, think of the technological lines, of the flexible machines that can work so many new parts, so different from one another, which have resulted in flexible technologies. Therefore, the engineer's training must be elastic too. Our aim is to create models for problems and phenomena; the model then enables one to solve particular cases. The problems themselves are as complex that the engineer needs a multilateral and diversified training. The new cannot be created when the student lacks a thorough overall technical education.

### RESEARCH THEMES

The most valuable latest research themes of the collective of teaching staff and students at the Faculty of Mining Machines and Installations of the Mining Institute in Petrosani, include the making of a laboratory model of a mining robot for selecting and supervising conveyor belts, the designing and building of a whole mechanized face served by robots, the making of a manipulating robot which could work in the narrow spaces of the mine faces. A first important step has been made: the prototype of the first Romanian mining robot is working in a lab of the Faculty.

co. in the field of inventions, the designing and making of a set of devices for unconventional processing technologies by electro-erosion and electrochemical treatment have had very good results; this work was made by Cristian Dragomirescu and Marius Centu, 1986 graduates, and students Valentin Neagu, Laurențiu Romășeanu and Luminița Apostolache and it was supervised by professor Ionel Gavrilag.

"An activity contributing to educating the creativeness of the students is carried on within the scientific circles. For

example, at the Machine Building Technology department, professor engineer Constantin Ciocărdian, DSc, pointed out, "there is a scientific circle having three sections: a) technologies for splintering and plastic cold working; b) non-conventional processes and technologies of processing and control technical equipment. The subjects of the circle are established by the department, taking into account its present or long-term research themes, starting from the idea that students will actually participate in the work of scientific creation."

## A DILEMMA WHICH CAN BE SOLVED

"I am for mass-wide creativity. Education of all grades is the best place for that. It should not hamper imagination in any way. Imagination must answer social needs," asserted professor Aurel Brăgaru pointed out.

"Do you call it a chance that you can practically make researches while still in faculty?" "Preparation for research should be started even before the faculty years," said Anca Pescaru. "Curiosity fades away as you get older. With us, students, creation is guided, targeted, but you must also be able to produce a good deal of nonsense. I feel tied down to all kinds of rules."

"Are we faced with a dilemma? You, professor Aurel Brăgaru, were speaking about mass-wide creativity as a universal method. What is the relation between this method and the students' scientific work-hope?"

"I feel the need for lectures; workshops are for the elite. At the National Symposium of Inventiveness my papers focused on the concept called SUCCES (a system of collective usage of concentrated scientific experience). The application of this concept in practice, to my courses, helps me orient the students' time of specialization, thus granting them enough time to create."



## THE CURRENT FORMULAS OF EDUCATION

"An element of education for innovation, the dean went on, is the yearly papers. We have the opportunity to pose problems to the students of which they should think and find optimum solutions, competitive in point of technology, choosing the best variant out of many possible ones. The solutions include, most often, elements of creation."

"The point is — said student Dora Cologian — to study the phenomenon thoroughly in order to get a better knowledge of it."

"But, then, the training is narrowed and it does not allow for research to be carried over large areas" (Anca Pescaru).

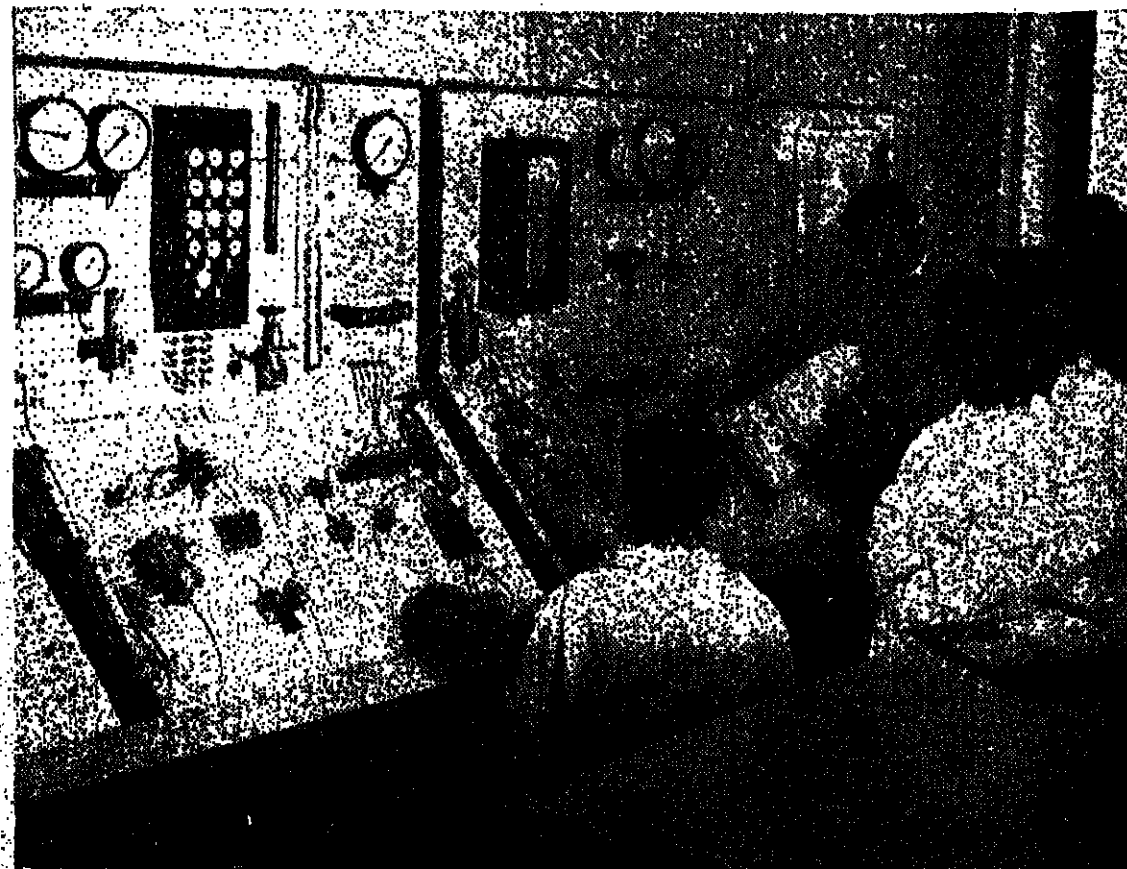
"Somebody said that, if we did not synthesize, we would go backwards. After three or four years of research, one must say: this is the question; you can push it as far as you like. In our faculty it is not us who choose the questions, they choose them" (Viorica Dumitrescu).

Then the diploma papers follow.

"In our faculty," the dean pointed out, "more than 50 percent of the questions approached by diploma papers are research contracts. For 10-20 years, these diploma papers have been defended in the industrial area, before the engineers (23 August Enterprise, the Heavy Machine Enterprise etc.) This makes the student's attitude change. The rest of the theme are suggested by production, but they are not supervised by engineers and they are delivered at the faculty."

"Valuable experiences acquired at the machine building technology department, which organizes for fourth-year students lectures on various problems of scientific research for achieving an introduction in this field by a planned activity."

"Have you noticed any results?" "Yes, we have," said instructor Aurelian Viga. "For instance,



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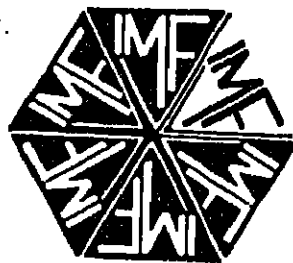
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# THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE



The Fine Mechanics Enterprise of Bucharest, one of the big producers of measuring and gauging fixtures in Romania, offers high-accuracy devices for the measuring of external, internal, circular and flat dimensions, gear, surfaces and angles. Its manufacturing programme includes dial gauges and micrometer calipers with dial indicator, direct-reading and comparison measures

for bore-holes, passmeters and level micrometers, thickness measuring devices, gear pitch error and thickness measuring fixtures, protractors and supports and accessories for these devices. Length measuring devices meet world quality standards and can compete with similar products made by traditional firms.



ensure dimension accuracy, economy of time, giving automatic orders according to the programme.

The vocation for top performances in the twelve enterprises of the CIMF is solidly grounded on the activity of its own Institute of research, design and technological engineering for fine mechanics and tools. A real centre of technical and technological creation, the Institute supplies ideas and solutions to productive departments staffed with high-skilled workers and technicians able to impart the highest quality to each product. The direct relationship between research and production, the continuous flow of information between those who design and those who execute provide the guarantee for the high technical level and accuracy of the measuring and control devices produced by the CIMF enterprises.

## MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

### MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

- dial indicators
- bore checking and control instruments
- comparator instruments
- gear measuring instruments
- angle measuring instruments and apparatus
- surface measuring instruments
- supports and accessories for measuring instruments

### APPARATUS FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONTROL BASED ON MODERN PRINCIPLES

- active control instruments for universal and surface grinding machines
- passive control instruments with electric contact and pneumatic transducers
- electronic apparatus for rugosity control

The range of products includes 536 distinct families totaling some 22,000 standard sizes. Of them, 90 families of products have been assimilated of late, the share of the new and redesigned products being of over 20 per cent.

In order to achieve its programme, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise adopted and improved the latest technologies specific to each family of products. One of the many possible examples are the diamond wheels with galvanic bond for processing a wide range of materials. Starting from the technology bought from the Winter company of West Germany, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise has achieved almost twice as many families of diamond wheels than the licence initially contained. Among its performances we could mention the wheels for the electronic industry used for cutting integrated circuits, transistors and thyristor plates. The width of the cut is only 0.28 mm, which substantially reduces the waste of expensive materials resulting from cutting. We could also mention the diamond wheels with galvanic bond used for cutting synthetic resins, the wheels for processing sintered metal carbides, etc.

The fruit of the Fine Mechanics Industrial Central's creative efforts is the active control devices used directly on machine tools. Intelligent devices equipped with electronic blocks and feelers, they



## REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK



IMF is the mark you can see on all products turned out by Intreprinderea de Mecanică Fină (The Fine Mechanics Enterprise) in Bucharest. The fabrication programme of this enterprise which is one of the most modern in Europe includes the following groups of products:

• apparatus and mechanisms of industrial horology • apparatus for the control of thermotechnical magnitudes • automation elements for regulating pressure and temperature • tools, de-

vices and matrices • products of sintered metal carbides.

Superior accuracy parameters, high technical standard and complexity, a wide range of applicability, endurance, highly efficient constructional elements - these are some of the features boasted by the dimensional control and measuring instruments and apparatus and of the tools bearing the IMF mark. Do not forget: they impart superior functionality, maximum safety of operation, great productivity to your machinery

and installations, and a high quality to your products.

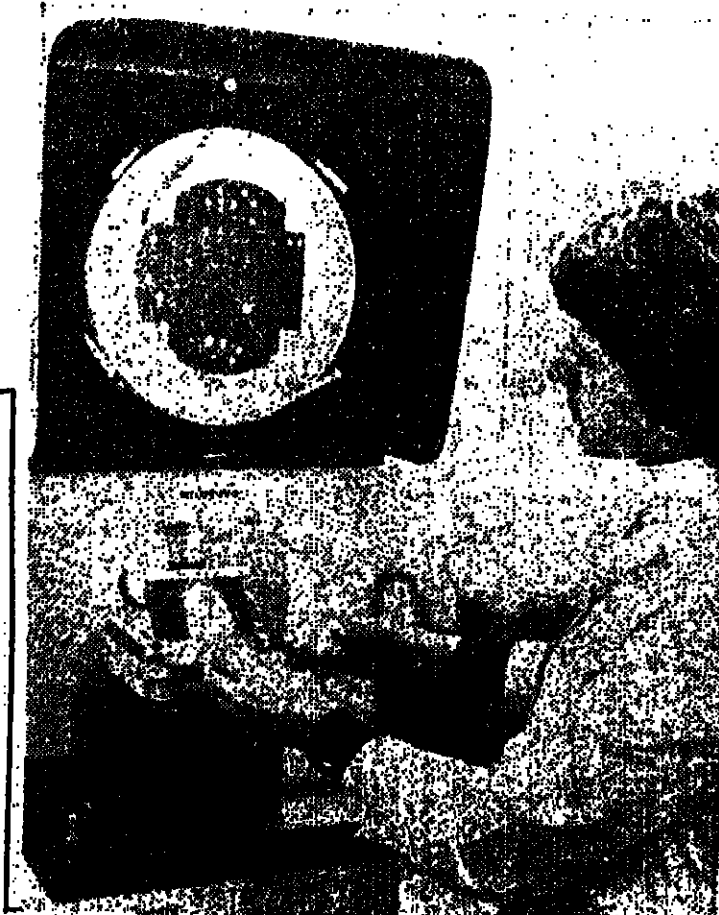
The tradition and vast experience amassed by the enterprise in its 30 years of existence, its contribution to making its partners' products profitable explain why the IMF products are in great demand in 35 countries on four continents among which Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the GDR, People's China, West Germany, Liberia, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, the USSR and the US.



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- diamond wheels with metal and organic bonds for processing hard and extra-hard materials
- metal-bonded diamond tools for special processing
- diamond drawing dies
- diamond pastes



### ON THIS PAGE:

- vertical micrometer with electronic counter
- electronic speedographs for locomotives
- impulse electronic counter for counting machines
- projector microscope checks

### ON THE ADJOINING PAGE:

- View from the galvanic workshop of the diamond tools section
- View from the length measuring and control apparatus section



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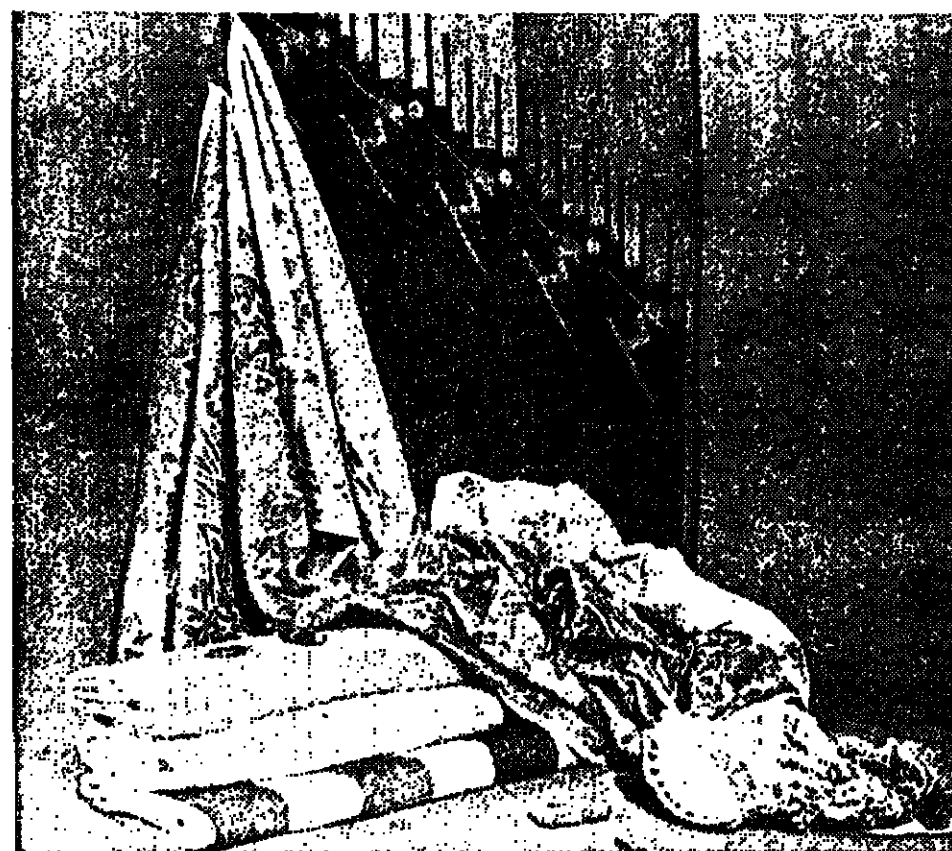
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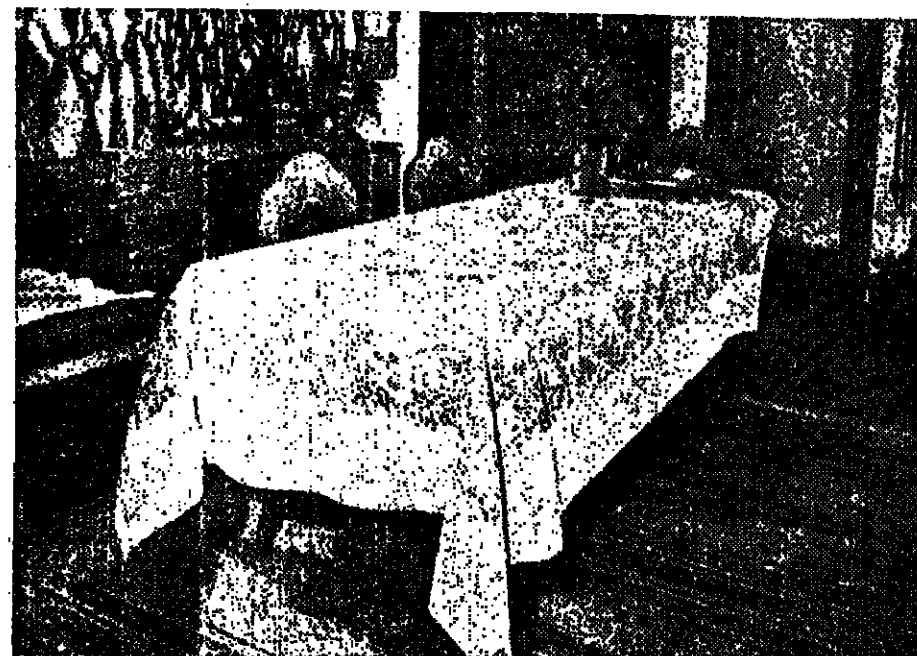


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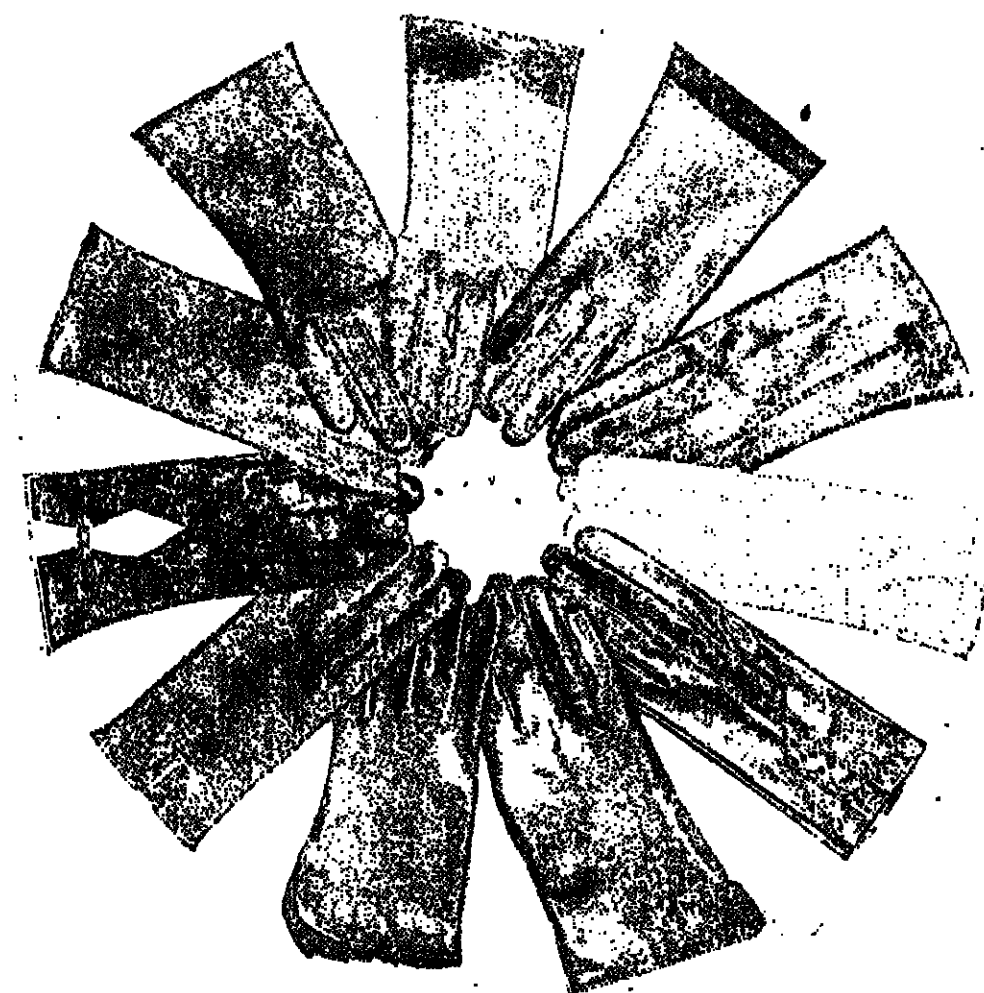
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● ASA explosion-proof motors: output: 0.8-90 kw; voltage: 220-660 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; protection: IP54.

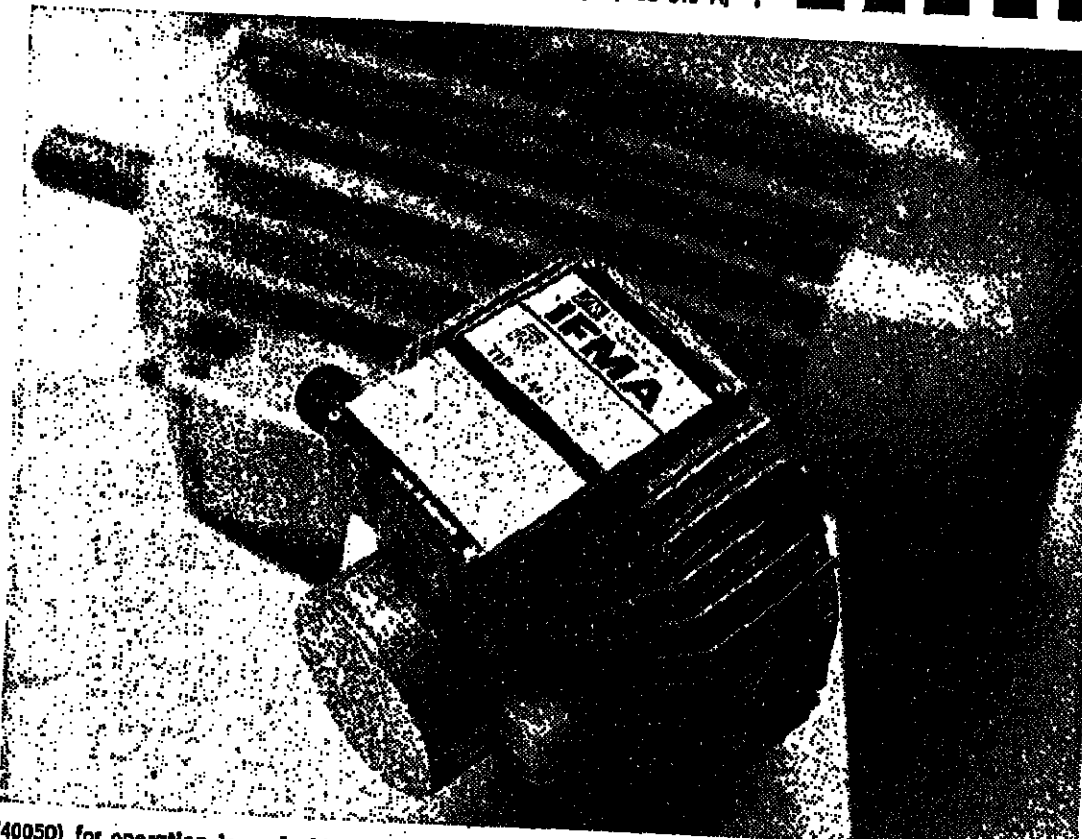
machines, vacuum cleaners, fans, coffee grinders

● Single-phase electric motors with centrifugal starting relay, 1 or 2 speeds, 0.25 kw/1,500 rpm, 220 v

DC motors: MCG type - for general appliance; output: 4 kw-280 kw; MCU type - for machine tools; output: 3.25 kw-200 kw; MIM motors MCM type - series 802-808; output: 3.7 kw-75 kw

DC motors with axial air gap and disk rotor, output: 180 w; 370 w; 750 w; 1,200 w; 1,500 w; 2,200 w; 4,000 w; 5,500 w

● Welding converters: CS 125 A, CSCA 250 A, CS 315 A,



(40050) for operation in explosive ambience

● Three-phase asynchronous motors of large output: output: 110-1,000 kw; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; low voltage: 220-660 v - MIB & MAB; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIB & MAB; MIB & MAB; wound rotor: low voltage: 220-660 v - MIP & MUR; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIP, MAP, MUF & MEF; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) and B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP23 or IP44 (DIN 40050)

● TAM three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 0.25-7.5 kw; voltage: 220-500 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673), B5 (DIN 42677) and B14 aluminium casting

● Single-phase electric fractional horse power motors for washing machines, 2/12 poles, 2/16 poles, refrigerators, sewing



CS 350 A, CS 3 (350 A), CS 5 (500 A)

● Welding sets with Diesel engine - GST 350 A, GST 500 A

● General sets powered by Diesel engines, stationary or mobile: 4 kva; 7.5 kva; 10 kva; 15 kva; 20 kva; 38 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Synchronous generators: 231 and 400 v, 50-60 cycles, of: 5 kva; 6.2 kva; 7.5 kva; 15 kva; 30 kva; 38 kva; 40 kva; 50 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Medium-frequency converter sets: GEF-AV, 50 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 56 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 100 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 110 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 125 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 8,000 Hz

● Distribution transformers: rated power: 25-1,600 kva, rated voltage: 6-35 kv

● Power transformers and autotransformers: rated power: 2,000-400,000 kva; rated voltage: up to 400 kv

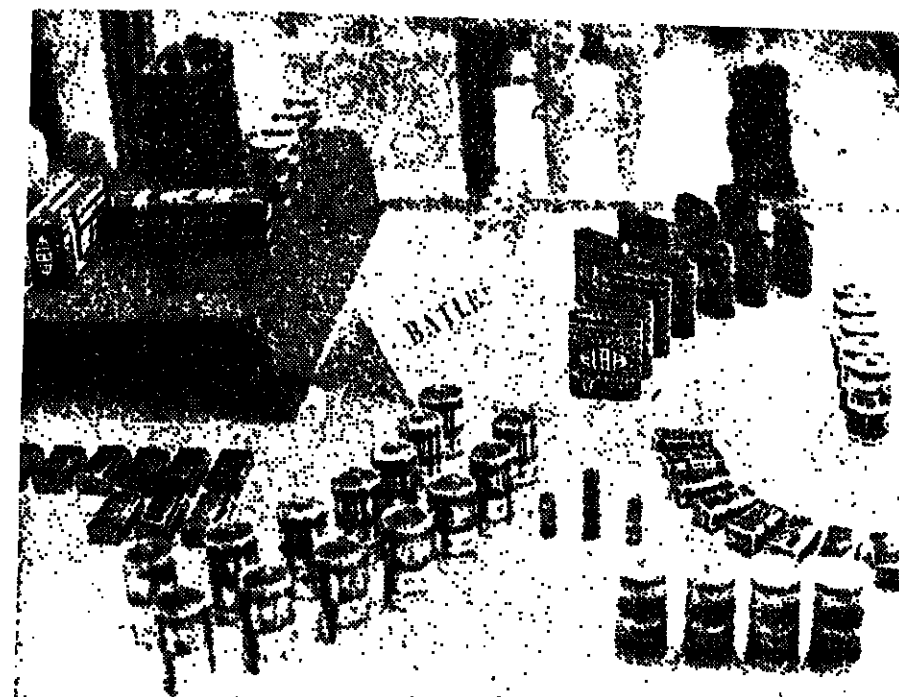
● Medium and high-voltage



circuit breakers: a) small oil volume, type IUP, rated voltage: 6-35 kv and 110 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-3,000 Mva; b) small oil volume, type IO (Della Alsthom-France licence); rated voltage: 6-20 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-500 Mva; c) ditto for the rated voltage of 66, 110, 220 and 400 kv; d) air contactor type CAM, 6 kv, 100 a

● Disconnecting switches: a) indoor use (SMI-STI), rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 6,300 a; b) outdoor use (SME-STE-STEP); rated voltage up to 400 kv; rated current up to 1,600 a; c) indoor load break switches, type STIS; rated voltage up to 20 kv; breaking capacity up to 7 Mva; d) pantograph type PHAF-1-110/2000

● Instrument transformers: a) current transformers: 1. plastic insulation (types CIS, CTD); 2. synthetic resins (type CIR); rated voltage up to 35 kv, for indoor use; 3. ditto, types CIRF, CIRTo, CIRTI; 4. oil type (CESU and CESI); rated voltage up to 400 kv, for outdoor use; b) voltage transformers: 1. synthetic resins (type TIRMo, TIRBo); rated voltage up to 35 kv single



or double phase build for indoor or outdoor use; 2. oil types (TEMU-TEBU and TECU) rated voltage up to 400 kv single or double-phase build for outdoor use

● Medium-voltage fuses: rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 100 a; indoor use (type FI); outdoor use (type FE)

● Prefab cells for indoor use for transformer stations up to 20 kv

● Indoor lighting fittings for fluorescent lamps

● Street lighting fittings for mercury lamps

● Lighting fittings for motor vehicles

● Lanterns

● Accumulators

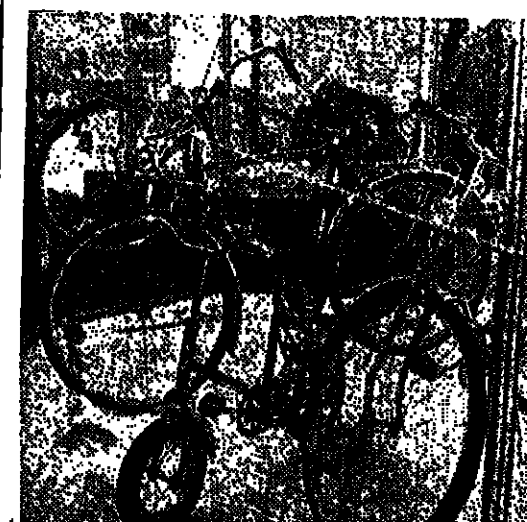
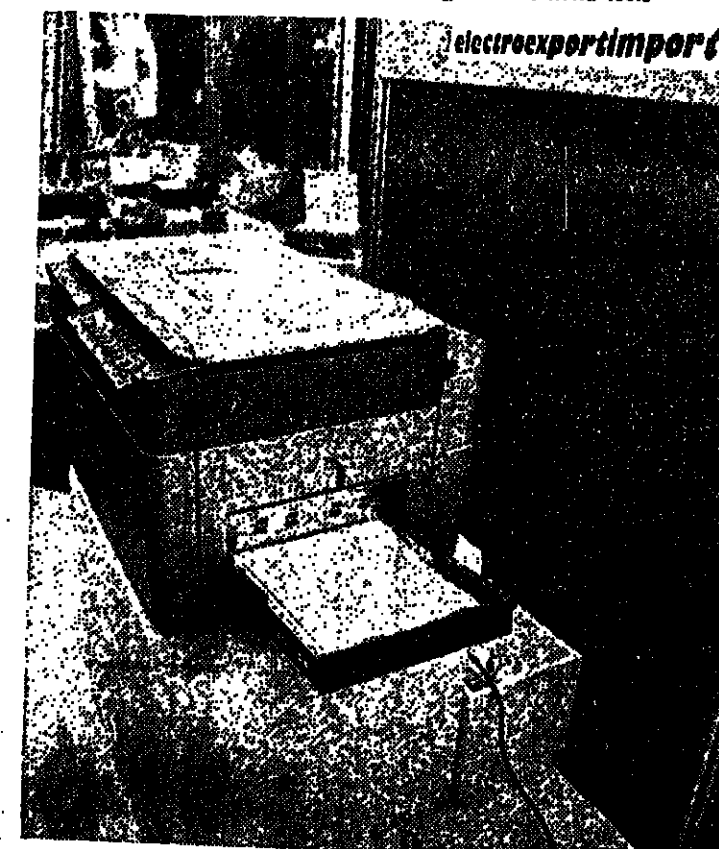
● Electric hand tools

● Electric refrigerators with compressor

● Electric home appliances: washing machines, oil radiators, electric hot plates, flat irons, vacuum cleaners, hair driers, electric coffee grinders, turbine radiators, window fans, table fans, attachments set for MG4 drilling machines, other electric heating appliances, household electric pumps

● Electroinsulating materials: textolit; sticlotextolit a.o.

● Electric cables and conductors: Aluminium conductors for overhead lines; Steel-core aluminium conductors; Rubber-insulated-shielded flexible cables, type NLH, NMH, NSH; Copper and aluminium PVC insulated conductors according to DIN-BS-NF-VDE; Telephone cables; Signalling cables; Copper and aluminium power cables, armoured and non-armoured, of 1.6 and 10 kv; insula-



● Reactance coils, type BR

● Winding machines for transformer coils

● Power capacitors: a) mineral oil (type CU); rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 10-15 kva; three phase build indoor mounting; b) chlorinated oil, type CS; rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 15-20 kva; three-phase build; indoor mounting

● Low-voltage gear for industrial purpose and housing installations (contactors, relays, circuit breakers, push buttons, thermal relays, transformers, high rupture capacity low-voltage fuses, switches, sockets etc.)

● Lifts

● Dry cells and electric batteries

● Lighting sources (high pressure mercury vapour lamps, auto bulbs, fluorescent lamps, standard incandescent lamps, ballasts for mercury and fluorescent lamps, starters)



tion: PVC, polyethylene or paper (mass-impregnated and mass-impregnated-non-draining)

● Equipment for electrotechnical industry manufactured in one piece or small series

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## LIFE GERMINATED BY INTELLIGENCE

The more than 500 students who are members of the 88 scientific research circles within the Faculty of Agriculture of the Iasi Agronomic Institute permanently produce new and valuable ideas. In order to help life yield fruit, one must work passionately and love the land, the plants and animals. Those who love the land have found new methods to improve salty and staling soils, and those with excess humidity in the meadows of the rivers in the region, reclaiming them for agriculture. Those who love animals, the future veterinarians, have studied and devised new means of prophylaxis and fighting animal diseases by creating sera and vaccines which are already used in the productive sector of the major animal breeding complexes in this country.

When you step into the office of professor engineer Constantin Miliu, DSc, you feel at a loss: you cannot decide whether you are in a medicinal herb shop (you can see numerous large paper bags full of small, carefully labelled ones). In a pharmacy or a perfumer's

shop (a plausible hypothesis when you look at the scores of bottles containing amber-coloured essences), or in a place where spices are stored, whose smell has impregnated even the walls, the furniture and the books. Thanks to the endeavours and passion of the professor, assisted by the scores of students, a genetic bank for medicinal and aromatic herbs has been set up. The bank is an accumulation of a genetic stock totalling 800 species from the spontaneous and cultivated flora existing in 12 countries of Europe, Asia and America. This gene bank was systematized keeping with the criterion of ailments, housing species for cardiovascular, ulcerous, hepatobiliary, respiratory, kidney, rheumatic a.o. diseases.

The faculty has not made up its mind as to whether to name this genetic bank for medicinal and aromatic herbs. It has been named to advantage through the students' practical work.

The beneficiaries are the local Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute, the Antibiotics Enterprise, the county pharmaceutical office, the Plantarol Enterprise in Pitesti Neamt, which receive from the faculty's laboratory ethereal oils or seasoned plant material, excellent sources of raw materials for drugs. Alongside medicinal herbs, aromatic ones are used for original spices.

Another valuable idea of the Iasi higher agronomic educational establishment was the exploitation of this biological stock for the replacement of chemical synthesis perfumes with natural plant extracts. For the time being, the great cosmetics enterprises Miral and Farmec have received samples for the development of this sector.

Many of those who climb the Copou Hill where the Agronomic Institute lies come there for business. They have to sign urgent contracts, or they want to find out what the Institute's gene bank can offer them.

## CHILDREN ARCHAEOLOGISTS

On a plateau on the right bank of the river Ol, near Sereci village, Sibiu county, were effected archaeological excavations. In the works, coordinated by prof. dr. Doina Galben, from the History Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest, also participated students of the Sereci School, members of the local history circle. On that occasion were discovered tools, stone hammers, and many ceramic objects. Two settlements were situated from the transition period at the end of the Neolithic and the beginning of the Bronze Age belonging to the late Cotofeni culture and Cins-Schrenkenberg culture, both dated to the second half of the third millennium BC. The objects discovered by the little archaeologists who worked with passion, care and skill were included in the school's museum.

## THE FUTURE IS VERY NEAR

Starting this summer, after taking his diploma, he will commend himself as architect Chislin Bados. For the time being however he is a first-year student of the Ion Mincu Architectural Institute in Bucharest. How did he come this far?

"In the beginning, there was my wish to become an architect, prompted by impressions not entirely related to this profession. I met an architect who used to work with valuing passion. Besides, there was my old bent for drawing, just like

the passion for mathematics. I graduated from high school and was admitted to the faculty.

"The I realized that a tremendous distance separated what I thought architecture to be and what it really was. In the first years, I concerned myself with the ABC of the functional and aesthetic aspects in this profession. Starting in the fourth year I tried to become a disobedient apprentice, so that I may reach my own way of thinking and put my ideas into a personal expression. So, I started to discover.

Besides the subjects studied at the faculty, I tried to keep abreast of the novelties taking place in architecture. I am referring to the workshop activity, where the field of research

is more fertile, being related to progression.

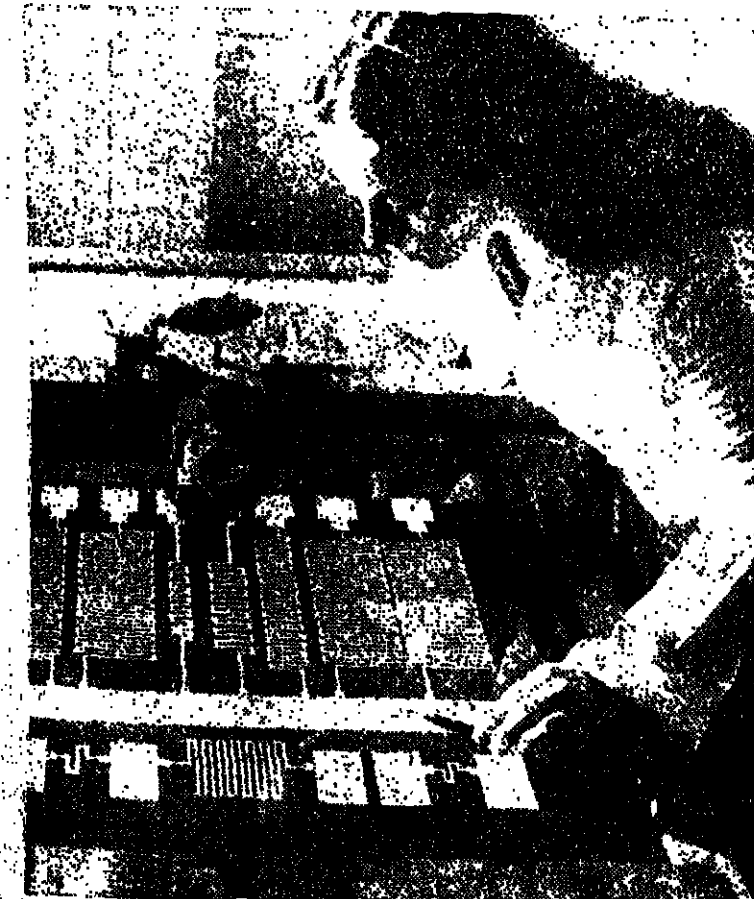
"I am part of a design team including both students and professors which takes over contracts to be finalized. Here, several designs of houses of culture for youth were worked out under the supervision of professor Emil Barbu Popescu. One of these houses of culture is that of Giurgiu. After the foundation works started it was discovered that the phreatic water layer was higher than noted in the geological survey. Then we had to rethink the solution, redesign the interior, without however sacrificing the functional details required by the beneficiary. In the end it all came out right.

"But maybe my personality was more clearly expressed in the study designs worked out by me alone. I designed a 400-bed hotel for Giurgiu. And also for this town, another design pursues the improvement of the degree of comfort in multi-family housing units. We realized the circulation areas in favour of living rooms, because I support the idea of enhancing social contacts, starting with the family.

"Two years ago, I was a member of the group which took part in the contest for designing the National Theatre in Tokyo. The design was sent to Japan, entered the contest and was reproduced in the catalogue made by the organizers. It included an opera hall, a studio, lobbies, rehearsal rooms, technical rooms, parking lots, etc. We had to heed the Japanese aesthetic, without however overdoing it.

"Now I am working on a town planning design for a part of Bucharest, in the perspective of the year 1990. It will be the future of the city. I think I have a good idea of what the city will be like in the future, and I am sure that my ideas will be the basis of the future of the city."

Text written by  
MONICA LUCIA



## A TIGHT LINK WITH PRODUCTION

Last year, the Mechanical Faculty signed 12 research contracts with the enterprises in the municipality with subjects as: the making of some alloy steels (with higher resistance and good response to erosion) for the casting of ship propellers, the automation of control systems for the plastic injection installations; designs for two automated forging installations for container crossbars and pillars. The value of these contracts nears two million lei.

Some other research themes have been completed by students in their diploma papers, which have in view important scientific approaches in the domain of ship structures, the calculation of some components, metallurgical technologies.

The Iasi Construction Faculty (top); workshops and laboratories of a few technical faculties in this country (left and center); laboratory at the Faculty of Zootechnical and Veterinary Medicine in Timisoara (top right); a plateau taken at the Bucharest Institute of Architecture (bottom right).





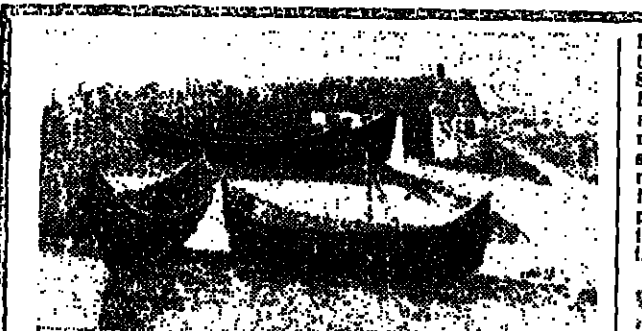
## FROM "THE HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS" SERIES

Continuing the "high school pupils" series, the latest episode — *Extinction* in director's script: George Soru, director: Nicolae Corjuc — offers a new encounter with the main characters in the film *Declarație de dragoste* and *Liceul*.

Drawing on the same school world, the film is, this time and to a great extent, the story of teachers. Soru's actor Ion Caramitru. The conflict between his philosophical method of education and the rigid method of mathematics teacher Lucaciu (actor Tamara Buciuceanu-Rotcu) acquires now premonitory accents. "Extinction" culminating with Soru's application to quit the school is linked to, and caused by a second story, the love story of Soru's daughter, a pupil at the same school, and one of her class mates. But the relation between the two young people, Anca and Doru, is "unnatural": they love each other without understanding each other, as each of them has a different outlook on school and life. But everything will end well: the whole school, pupils, teachers, Lucaciu included, even former pupils, finding out that their most beloved teacher wants to leave the school, come to surround him with love, persuading him to change his mind ("Who told you he was leaving?"). A cheerful, youthful ending, like the whole mood of this previously directed social, so popular with the public, with young spectators in particular.

## PREMIERE

The Bulandra Theatre in Bucharest has presented the first premiere of the year at the Ionel Băneanu hall: *The Gypsies of the Mountains* by Luigi Frattolotto, directed by Alina Băneanu, with sets by Alina Băneanu and costumes by Lia Manjoc. The stellar cast includes Ion Caramitru, Mariana Burlacu, Ileana Predescu, Irina Petrescu, Lavinia Gheorghiu, Constantin Brăgheanu, Marcel Iureș, Valentin Ureșanu, Răzvan Vasilescu, Doru Anu, Răzvan Ionescu, Ioana Pavărescu, Sandu Mihail Grău, Oana Pădăre and Manuela Ciucur.



## THE SPIRIT OF TRADITION

Painter Aurel Antil has put on view 70 oil paintings and black-and-white works at the Orizont Gallery in Bucharest. Variety stands out both through the themes chosen and the ways of approaching subjects, betraying an acute stylistic inclination pervading an artist's work spanning more than 20 years. Aurel Antil joined the Fine Arts Union in 1935. His still bears the imprint of a classic-like art, serious in content and thoroughly grounded in the art of drawing. His portrait painting is vigorously structured through strong black-versus-white contrast, in an impeccable, almost remarkably illustrated by *Portrait of a Woman* of 1935. As far as color is concerned, it is excellently expressed by *Portrait of a Woman* of 1935. Sometimes, the author acquires a mysterious note. Trees are frequently sketched until they become highly stylized, taking on a mysterious appearance, while the vertical landscape strengthens the basilican architecture.



## ROMANTIC CHARM

The *Flower from the Moon* by Eduard Klineck is an agreeable show. It offers the spectator picturesque, invigorating designs and beautiful, harmonious lines. This was the overall impression given by the recent premiere of the Bucharest Opera. The work belongs to the repertoire of the 19th century, with its whole suite of entertaining rhythms and melodies, sentimentally placed under the protective wing of romanticism. Hence the perennial qualities recognized by today's public, which tends to ignore the inherent decadence of the theatrical argument. George Zaharescu has staged the show on a note of tender amusement, stressed by architect Constantin Gheorghiu's scenery and by the lively movement imparted to it by choreographer Victor Vlaș.

However, the success of the show depends particularly on the performers, and the two first-night casts evinced the necessary qualities, with certain interesting differences. In the first cast, the leading couple had the advantage of stage experience which emphasized feminine lyricism — Margareta Năstăsescu — or the authentic romantic manner — Elena Șilcut. Around them, remarkable by their acting and singing were Virgil Bogdan, George Măneșcu and Daniel

Eufrația. In the second version, alongside the delightful Simina Ivan, it was (once) Alexandru Băduș, sporting a pleasant voice and an inconceivable youthful charm, that made his theatrical debut. As a matter of fact, the latter cast included several gifted youths who will appear during the Opera's future seasons. Outstanding among them were Nicolae Răduț and Nicolae Măneșcu. Also worth mentioning for both casts are two pleasant female appearances in contralto roles: Rodica Trușcă and Elena Șilcut. Marian Didu's bass authoritatively directed the whole show, contributing to its success.

G. CONSTANTINESCU  
Photo: MURAT CRĂTOFIL



Photo: MURAT CRĂTOFIL

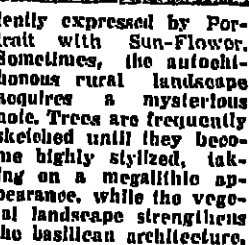
## CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

For some time now, speculations have insistently been made in certain western newspapers on the situation of the places of worship in Bucharest — the capital of Romania — which is known to undergo an extensive re-development and modernization process.

The latest in the series of "sensational" news items concerns an alleged project to demolish the Patriarchal Palace and the Cathedral of the Romanian Orthodox Church in Bucharest, and to move the Patriarchal See out of Bucharest to the city of Iași, in north-east Romania.

In a talk with a Romanian news agency — Agence France Presse — the Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Teoctist, assessed the rumour as groundless and termed it a provocative act of ill will.

Bishop Nilton Floreșteanu, a patriarchal vicar and secretary of the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church, strongly denied all speculations, both on the alleged demolition of the Patriarchal Palace and the Cathedral of the Romanian Orthodox Church, and on the movement of the Patriarchal See out of Bucharest. He also rejected as malevolent the statements on the alleged intention to demolish such churches in Bucharest as the Domnitor Park (Cămin monastic), since 1980 alone has spent more than 140 million on the restoration of over 500 churches that are historical monuments. Over 1975-1980, 200 Orthodox churches were built or rebuilt in Romania. Eight of them were in the capital of



the country (the churches Prelungirea Ghencea, Miltari III, Sfintu Anton, Colectia, Sfintu Nicolae — Brestoi, Ion Călugăr, Colectia, Sfintu Gheorghe-Nou, Leordeni, Dumitrache).

To all that work, the Romanian state contributed more than 170 million lei. It costs the Romanian state some upwards of 30 million lei to move from their original location a number of churches in the capital of the country that were historical monuments (Sfintu Matei, Olari, Sfintu Iliu Rahova, the Synod Palace at Antim monastery, Mihai Vodă, Sfintu Gheorghe — Copca, Sfintu Ioan — Pinta, the Culbid on Dăruș church).

As a matter of fact, any well-meaning visitor can easily see that in Bucharest Orthodox believers can attend the religious services held by 400 priests in 200 churches. These figures speak of the care of Romania's lay and religious authorities for the restoration and conservation of the places of worship, and shed light on the hypocritical and tendentious character of the "concern" of certain western circles for these monuments.

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## PREPRINTS

Profluent epic contemporane — Contemporary Epic Profiles, by Ioan Holban, Carles Romanescu, Publishing House. The book of critical studies by Ioan Holban, tends to make a picture of a literary movement, the Romanian prose. The author distributes the whole epic material into five sections, trying to identify the lines of the evolution of autobiographical prose. In the last four decades, like any attempt to synthesize a movement, the article's divisions are disputable. But, admitting his point of view, which in general is founded on honesty, prudence and sense of value — we will find out that these writers after WW II are divided into the "Marin Preda generation", the "Tudor Vianu school", the "Alexandru Ivascu class", the "class of 1970" and the "generation of the 80s". Of course it would be superfluous to dispute the absence or presence of authors in one group or another as long as the classification is a conventional one.

Progression — The latest novel by Vasile Andru, Albatros Publishing House. The latest novel by Vasile Andru, asserted as a writer, especially in the last decade, reveals mostly the prose writer's anterior orientation, as the adept of last minute experiments. The book is in fact a love story, but adopts the perspective of a journal and is therefore built out of fragments of reality, life, thrilling events, spontaneous notes and rapid impressions.

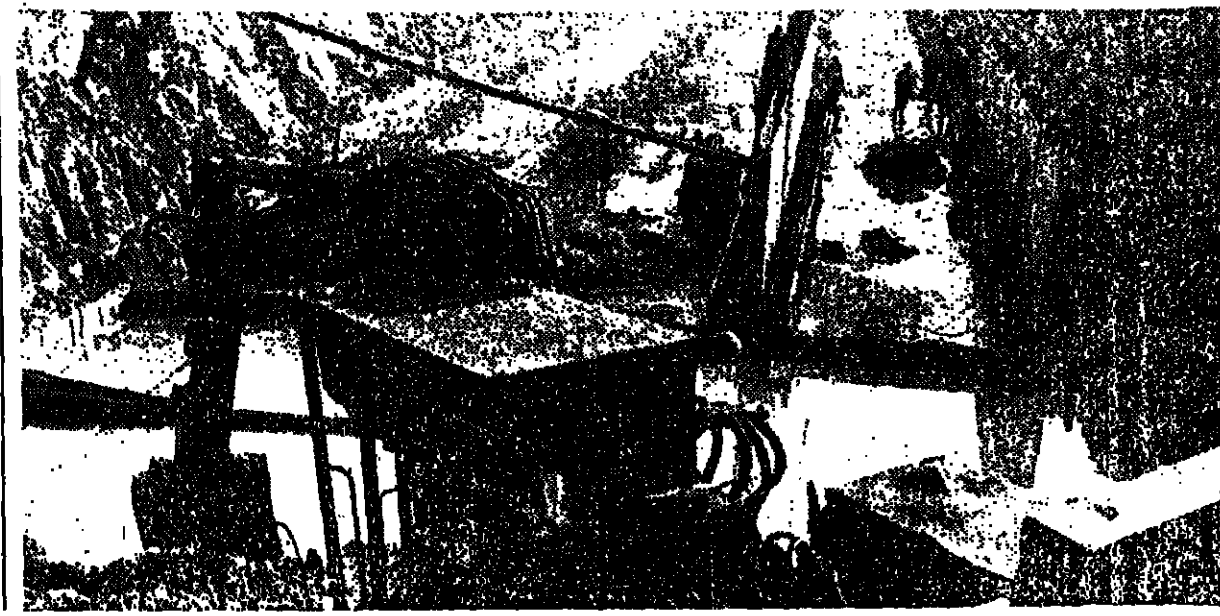
## BUCHAREST — A PORT ON THE DANUBE

The builders of the Enterprise for the Complex Development and Exploitation of Dimbovitza river have started work on the making and development of the future commercial port Gilina which will make Bucharest a port on the Danube.

On the Vilan-Gilina section, which is 8 m long, the excavation of the waste water evacuation ditch under the Dimbovitza bed is now in an advanced stage of completion. Work has started for the development of the shipping part of the Dimbovitza, from Gilina downstream to Budești, at the confluence of the river with the Argeș. Meant for goods transport, the new water way will be equipped with three hydroelectric complexes: the Tânganu and Gălbinași ones will have locks, upper pools and micro-hydropower plants.

The third, at Popoști, will separate urban from shipping Dimbovitza. The navigable bed will be 70-80 m wide and minimum 4 m deep.

The project stipulates a connection of the navigable canal with Iaco Cornile, which will be ensured by a hydroelectric complex placed in the area of Cernice commune.



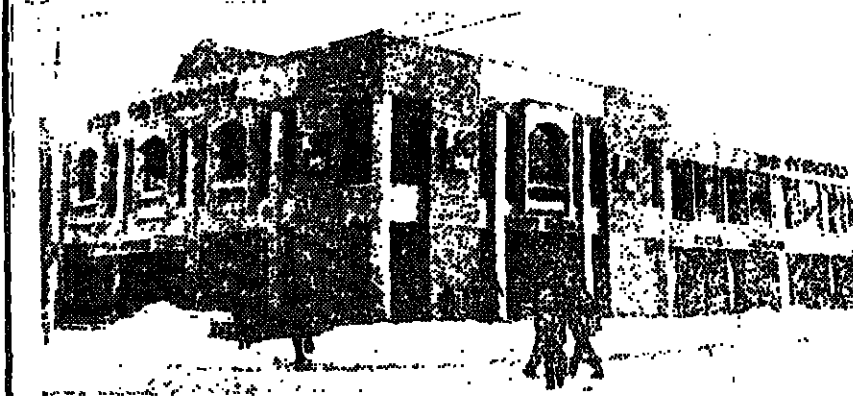
## INDUSTRIAL FIRSTS

After testing the beneficiaries' preferences, the Garments Enterprise of Iași has prepared for future production over 1,000 new models of clothing items meant for domestic and foreign end users. At present, over 500 new clothing items are being mass-produced by the enterprise of Iași.

The 30-50-ton weighing arms and columns with manual registration, the weighing machine for persons, the 12-kg balance for babies, the 25-kg semi-automatic mobile weighing machine for mail and the two-kg single scale balances are just a few of the most recent achievements of the Iași Enterprise of Bihor. Several other new products — including the five and 10-kg commercial balance with electronic display, the 30-100-kg weighing machine, balances for cranes, installations weighing moving railway cars, the electronic machine counting coins for the underground will start being manufactured this year.

## NEW PRODUCTS

This year, the 23 August Enterprise of Bucharest has manufactured 100,000 Appliances of Sali Mara started manufacturing eight new models of cooking stoves in nine constructive variants built for export. Several other types of stoves manufactured by the enterprise have been tested, from a functional and aesthetic point of view, to the specific requirements of foreign end users.



## THE COTROCENI SHOPPING CENTRE

In Bucharest, a new shopping centre has been recently commissioned — the Cotroceni Farmhouse Market. Built after a unique design bearing the mark of the Proiect-Tudor Vianu Institute, the new commercial seat extends over 6,500 sq.m. The one-storey building includes a large self-service food shop covering an area of 2,310 sq.m. and a vegetable and fruit hall covering 1,632 sq.m.

A meat and fowl shop, a fishery, a baker's and milk shop, a confectioner's and pastry shop, a doughnut shop and a flower shop are also included.

A 325 sq.m. area is devoted to individual producers.

In the large food shop there are sections with household appliances and chemical products.



## THE SALT AND PEPPER OF INDUSTRY

The researchers of the Research Institute for Organic Auxiliary Products in Medias say about chemical products obtained by them that they are the "salt and pepper of industry".

Although used in small quantities, they ensure the specific qualities of the final product elaborated in the gigantic rector of chemical plants.

They are used in almost all industrial branches. It is a wide range of amines, compounds, adhesives, monomers, copolymers, resins and photosensitive products most of them obtained through the chemicalization of methane gas within the microproduction activity of the Institute.



In the present five-year plan period, the machine building industry will develop at an average annual growth rate of 10.3 percent, higher to the one established for industry in general. As a result of the permanent renewal of the production process, of production diversification, the introduction of technical progress, this industrial branch will ensure some 75 percent of equipment and installations necessary to the investment programme and will substantially increase its contribution for export.

In our photo: a section of the Reclifying Machines Enterprise in Cluj-Napoca.

The Enterprise of Automation Elements in Bucharest has started manufacturing the second generation telemechanical equipment, highly complex

products with broad fields of application. This equipment, to be used in the control of industrial processes, over large areas, ensures both a prompt, centralized information on the unfolding of production processes, and possibilities of intervention in the checked points.

Highly efficient technology

A rotating hearth burning furnace producing coke with advanced structure has recently started production at the Enterprise for Coal Products in Sibiu.

The coke thus obtained represents the raw material for the manufacture of metallurgical rods with a high degree of electric conductivity used for big capacity electric ovens (from 50 to 100 tons) where hard, high alloyed, pure stainless steel is prepared.

The furnace has superior technical-functional parameters allowing high temperature necessary for coke calcination, and a high degree of security in exploitation. The installation's controls and technological processes are fully automatic.

The furnace was designed by the Scientific Research and Technological Institute for Metallurgy and Metallurgical Design Institute in Bucharest.

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## THE JOYS OF PAINTING

Driver Emil Pavelescu's first encounter with painting occurred in 1973, while playing with his children. He was then 30 years old. But these games helped him discover the need to express himself through lines and colours.

Answering his strong inner call, Emil Pavelescu decided to become a painter.

At the painting circles of the House of Culture in Bucharest's 8th district, under the artistic guidance of a competent, energetic painter Lucian (Ionik), Emil Pavelescu learned how to assimilate the necessary notions of pictorial technique, to know himself and lay down on the canvas what

the United States, Emil Pavelescu won the great prizes and highest honours: in 1978 — the Gold Plaque, in 1982 — the Gold Medal and the Diploma of Honour of the Jury, and in 1987 — the Great Prize and the Gold Medal.

His zestful humour has earned him the reputation of a most original primitive painter. Because above all Emil Pavelescu is a humorous, sassy teller of the daily life in the peripheral districts of old Bucharest. His canvases — portraying just a few or hundreds of characters — are dominated by realism and bustle, as one can only find in the paintings of the Flemish masters of markets

and folk celebrations. Cheerful and sad events — weddings, Christenings and burials, fair scenes, processions, sports contests — make up a human kaleidoscope painted in vigorous, pure colours. The fantastic most naturally stands side by side with the commonplace. The symbols are drawn up as anecdotes. The tragicomedy, the ridicule and the paradoxes of existence are caught with a remarkable spirit of observation. The tenderness in which the artist envelops everything makes one look at the paintings smilingly.

R. MIREA ■



he felt was true and in line with his own nature.

He did the rest by himself, thanks to the power of his talent. The artistic world, artists received him cheerfully. A great primitive painter made his entrance in the art universe bringing in a fresh breath of imagination, a special gift of passion and a remarkable sense of humor. In one man's Emil Pavelescu came to be hailed as the revelation of the native art exhibit held at Pitesti (1978). In less than nine months he had already taken part in 15 exhibitions. His first one-man show, in 1978, staged in a pavilion of the Herta and Paul Amirani Foundation Park, reaped an unusual success with both critics and onlookers.

He still enjoys a great success. Today, after 15 years of fruitful artistic activity, his participation in group and one-man shows organized here and abroad are counted by the score. His works are present in collections and museums of Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden, Canada, the USA, Israel, Japan, India and Australia. His personality is given pride of place next to other famous names in native art albums, encyclopedias and dictionaries: La fête et les naifs, L'Arche de Noé, Le rêve et les naifs, L'Art naïf, L'Art de France and L'Album mondial de la peinture naïve — Editions Horvath.

In the three editions of the International camp of primitive painters of Trebnja (Yugoslavia) which he attended, alongside artists from Europe, South America, Japan, Australia and

## PEASANT GENIOSITY

The picturesque of Olas Land (a northern Romanian region) is due, among other things, also to the numerous water mills lying along mountain rivers and streams. Their presence proves that this old trade has not become extinct. The most famous of mill builders is old Grigore Nicolae of Căpâlna commune. He learned the trade from his father, and his "wheels" were a mill he erected many decades ago out of wood alone. But his ingenuity did not stop there. He added to the mill a timber saw, a wool rolling mill and a "whirlpool", a sort of barrel with walls made of wood boards. It was a "toy" of a few centimeters in diameter, but which the water penetrates forcefully, creating a true whirlpool. The "whirlpool" is the oldest washing machine ever, with which peasant women wash blankets, carpets and other large-size textile items.

Tismăna, a village in Gorj county, is mainly known as a quiet holiday settlement, as a tourist village whose houses are real folk-art gems deserving to be exhibited in any village museum, a village with a gentle climate, a rich landscape, luxuriant vegetation, and clean springs foamingly descending from the mountains. Yet Tismăna village has not remained a servant of ethnography: it is also a village with a beautiful, modern building, large shops, elegant restaurants, three- and four-story apartment blocks and a comfortable hotel.

Nearby this settlement there are two open-air — Tismăna I and Tismăna II, equipped with color excavations which dig into coal and sand, on conveyor belts, to the great thermal power station of Rovinari.

Here, at Tismăna, there is also one of the largest underground plants of the Corna Motor — Tismăna hydropower complex, a chain of five underground hydropower stations with high embankments, approach tunnels, dams and lakes having a capacity of over 124 million cu.m. of water. The underground plant is an impressive architectural work and so much through its exterior or-



At the age of 12, the girl in the photo, Bogdan N. was a student in the seventh grade of School No. 2 in Arad. She is one of the 10 children of "Vasile" who systematically practiced judo under coach Sami Lăzărescu within the Trade Union House of Culture.

## THE SECRET OF CUCUTENI COLOURS

Cucuteni-type painted pottery (3rd millennium B.C. — its name derives from the commune in Iasi county where the first hundred years old age) is comparable in point of perfection to that of Susa (Ancient Persia) or the Aeneolithic Yang Chao one

in the centre and east of China. The trichromatic or bichromatic painting which adorns the cups, wine glasses, bowls, turquoise stands, blue-and-white vessels, was achieved at a surprisingly high level, before the firing, in an original spiraling, meandering motif, in bright red or dark brown colours.

In 1981 archaeological excavations in Dumesti commune, Vaslui county, brought to light from the layers of Cucuteni culture an oval vessel which contained several grains. They were supposed to be charred seeds. But the restorer of the Vaslui county museum, Cristian Filipa, an expert in ceramics and metal, who had the task of cleaning and restoring the vessel, was not satisfied with that hypothesis. After minute researches in which he was assisted by engineer physicist Ovidiu Nicolae from the Investigation Laboratory of the History Museum of Romania, he made a significant discovery: the grains were fragments of hematite (ferrous oxide), a reddish-brown rock in nature, containing silica, which can be found in abundance in the place where the vessel was uncovered, as well as of dark brown manganese oxide which is to be found on the right bank of the Danube, in the Sea of Japan and in Morocco.

Prepared in keeping with a special recipe (also reconstructed by the Vaslui restorer), these oxides were used to decorate the superb Cucuteni ceramics in red and dark brown.

ANDREI PETRESCU ■

## ACTIVE REST, RECREATION, HEALTH

Thanks to its geographical position, Romania — situated halfway between the North Pole and the Equator — benefits by a continental temperate climate. To this, a variety of relief forms, from 0 m (the seaside) to over 2,500 m altitude (the Carpathians), monuments and geographical paleontologic, geological, reservations, an extremely variegated and rich flora and fauna are added.

These are just a few arguments for a holiday in a mountain or balneal resort or for a trip to various picturesque areas of the country.

Besides the well-known resorts at the seaside or in the mountains such as Poiana Braşov, Predeal, Sinaia, Buzeni, there are several other uncommonly picturesque places that can meet the ever-growing exigencies of international tourism.

We are going to introduce some of these resorts to you, at your service each season of the year.



### BORSEC

A balneal resort situated in a beautiful natural landscape, at a 850-1,000 m altitude, surrounded by fir-trees and spruce fir forests. Among the natural cure factors we note, in the first place the mineral water of the about 30 springs which are actively used in the internal or external balneal cure (bicarbonated, calcium, sodium, magnesium, etc., carbonated, acidic, mineral, hypotonic water), the mountainous climate with relatively low winds and the ozone forest air. These factors influence the normalization of metabolism, increase the resistance to diseases and the rapid recovery of the physical and intellectual potential.

For the healthy people, this spa can always be an excellent recreation and rest place.

The spa benefits by numerous modern treatment installations (carbonated water warm baths, indoor swimming pools, plant baths, installations) and highly trained medical staff.

### DURAU

A very appreciated rest and recreation place, the spa is situated in a very attractive area for the mountain fans, at 780-800 m altitude, on the north-western slopes of the Ceahlănu peak. It benefits by modern comfortable hotels and villas, spread in a sunny glade. One can take trips to the Ceahlănu peak, and in winter one can practice winter sports.

It is worth mentioning that visitors to the resort have at

sheltered from strong winds, offering a pleasant mountain climate. Ski lovers can find here slopes of medium difficulty.

The main attraction is Lake Râpa, which was formed in 1837 through the sliding of a mountain peak which created a natural dam, unique in this country, in the way of Suhard and Otter streams.

### SEMENIC

In the Semenic Mountains, at a height of 1,100 m there is a modern and hospitable resort for rest and winter sports, which borrowed the name of the massif.

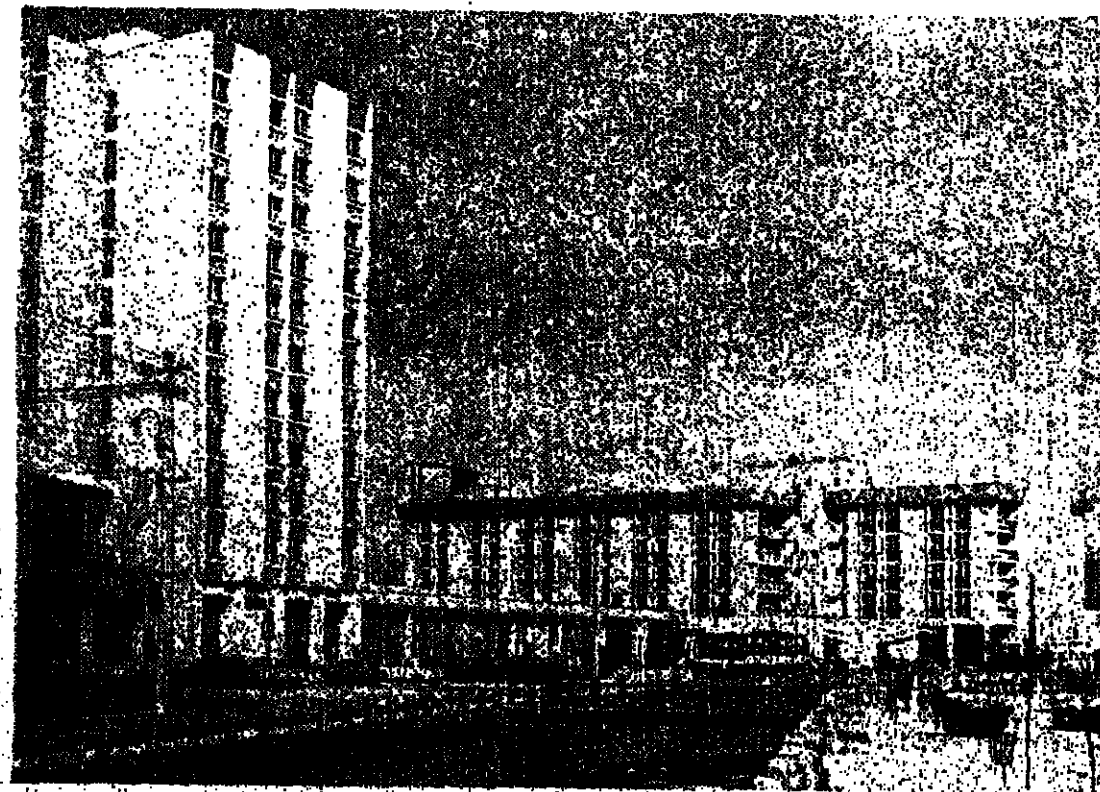
The winters have a lot of snow (80 to 90 cm thick layers), bright sunny days when snow still persists under the spring sun, summers when heat is tempered by the coolness of the surrounding forests, long autumn evenings when the eye through the variety of colours are several reasons for those who want to spend their vacations here. There are also excellent picturesque spots, unique by their savage beauty.

### BORŞA

A rest spa, located between Maramureş and North Moldavia, at the foot of the Rodnei mountains, it benefits by a mild climate, being situated at a 850 m altitude. It offers many opportunities for trips and the practicing of winter sports. It has average temperatures, a strongly ozonic air due to the fir-forest of the spa offers excellent conditions for spending an agreeable holiday.

### IZVOARELE

Lying at the foot of the Ceahlănu Mountains, on a plateau with gentle slopes,



### BALVANYOS

Located on the south slope of the Bodea mountains 20 km away from Târgu Secuiesc city, the spa is situated at a 775-800 m altitude.

Appreciated for the curative qualities of the mineral water (carbonated, ferruginous, calcium, etc.), the spa benefits by the tonic climate, stimulating for the organism, the spa benefits by various installations and therapeutic methods (warm baths, outdoor swimming pools, moieties, air and heliotherapy swimming pools). Its surroundings are very appealing to the tourists as there are several caves and the St. Anna lake, the only volcanic lake in the country (a monument of nature). Trips can be taken to Măgura-Băi, Tugues, Vilele.

### LACU ROŞU

The spa is located in a basin guarded by the Târânu, Bălan, Căpâlna and Săbău Mountains, on the shore of Lake Roşu, near the Bodea Gorges, in a highly picturesque natural setting. It is



new, rich in forests. Tâvovale is a place for rest, tourism and winter sports. The subalpine continental climate and the ozonized air are recommended for the treatment of certain nervous diseases and pulmonary affections. The beautiful landscape draws numerous trip lovers.

### STINA DE VALE

A balneal resort, located on the western side of the Bihor Mountain in a depression at the foot of Polara Mountains, surrounded by peaks covered by rich coniferous forests.

Snow can be found on a long period, the resort being recommended for winter sports and for rest.

The locality is also an impor-

tant base for mountaineering and a starting point for the route leading to the Apuseni Mountains where numerous chalets are found.

The photos on this page feature: top: panoramic view of Lacu Roşu resort; left: Borşa rest resort; center: the new hotels, including treatment centre, of Balvanyos balneal resort; bottom left: winter at Bodea resort; bottom right: accommodations of Bihor resort. In Romania there are 100 rest and balneal resorts, many of which have long been part of the international tourist network.



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- Modern treatment facilities staffed with highly trained medical personnel in the spas: Felix, Herculane, Vatra Dornei, Covasna, Sovata, Călimănești-Căciulata, Olănești, Slănic Moldova, Govora, Tușnad, Balványos, Singeoz-Băi, Geoagiu-Băi, etc., are at your disposal all year round.
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- Comfortable hotels, hospitality, international food.
- Unpolluted nature, full recreation, excursion possibilities.

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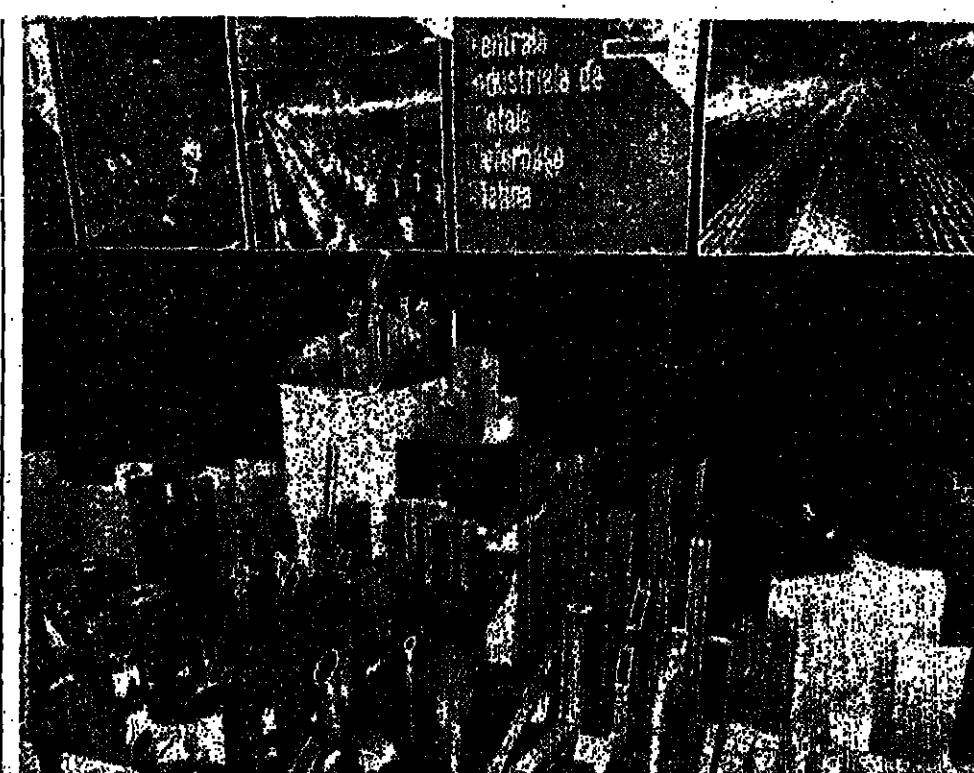


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